

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th October 1912.

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(1247)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 10th August 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das ; Hindu, Karmokar ; age 28 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 55 years ; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years ; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years ; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 49 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitalshi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years ...	.....
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sureschandra Samajpati ; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years ; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36 years.	18,000 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitalshi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years ...	350
8	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Dehendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years ...	900
9	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years ...	250
10	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	500
12	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha." ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 29 years ...	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varata-vaha." ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years ...	80
15	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kabetra Nath Sen ...	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	80
17	"Dacca Prakas" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 43 years ...	80
18	"Dhruba Tera" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitalshini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Baidya, age about 72 years ...	400
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	.....
22	"Hindu Banjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years ...	185
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt ...	1,000
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesa Denshkar	20,000 to 20,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	.....	About 200
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri ; Hindu, Kayastha ...	500
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,500 to 2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
2	3	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI— <i>contd.</i>				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ..	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji ; Brahmin ; age 68 years	500
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji ; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years	350
33	"Malda Samachar"	Malda	Do.	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years	440
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years	500
36	"Medini Bandhab"	Ditto	Do.	Deb Das Karan ; Hindu, Sadgop ; age 44 years	452
37	"Mahamaya" ...	Chinsura	Do.	Hem Sasi Som, Kayastha, age 57 years	150
38	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozammel Haque	4,000 to 5,000
39	"Mubammadi" ...	Ditto	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
40	"Murshidabad Hitaishi."	Saidabad	Do.	Banwari Lal Goswami ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years ...	200
41	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee	1,500 to 3,000
42	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years	502
43	"Noakhali Sammilani"	Noakhali	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha	200
44	"Nihar" ...	Contai	Do.	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years	350
45	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray ; Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years ...	500
46	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years	200
47	"Pabna Hitaishi"	Pabna	Do.	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	500
48	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Moan, Musalman, age 53 years ...	200
49	"Prasun" ...	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
50	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	503
51	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years	About 700
52	"Rajakati" ...	Do.	Do.	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years	110
53	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years	500
54	"Rangpur Durpan"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Braja Nath Basak ; Hindu, Tanti ; age 52 years	200
55	"Rangpur Dikpraks"	Ditto ditto ...	Do.	Hara Sarkar Mitra, Brahmin, age 66 years	300
56	"Samay" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 800
57	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years	500
58	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College ; Sibnath Sastri, M.A. ; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc. ; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
59	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years	400
60	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha	200
61	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
62	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
63	"Siksha Samachar"	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser"	Calcutta	Do.
65	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla	Do.

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BENGALI—conold.					
66	"Tippera Hitalahi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamariya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 23 years	700
67	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years.	1,000
HINDI.					
69	"Bajrang Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
70	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi	About 4,000
71	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpayi Hindustani, Brahmin, age 45 ; (2) Panchowri Banerji, age 50, Brahmin.	300
72	"Bihar Bandhu"	Patna	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad Banja	400
73	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Akhauri Basudeo Narayan Singh and Purushottam Prasad Sarina.	700
74	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,250
75	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Hari Krishna Joahar, Khetri, age 36 years	1,500
76	"Hitavarta"	Do.	Do.	Babu Rao Paradkar ; Mahratta Brahmin ; age 30 years	3,000 to 4,000
77	"Lakshmi"	Gaya	Monthly	Mahadeo Prasad, age 38 years	200
78	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Weekly	E. K. Tebriwalla, Hindu, Agarwalla, age 41 years	500
79	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily ... ..	.....	.....
80	"Narad"	Do.	Weekly ... ..	.....	.....
81	"Siksha"	Bankipore	Do.	Pandit Sakal Narayan Pandey Kavyatirtha, Brahmin	300
82	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhanga	Do.	Pandit Joganand Kumar	600
83	"Teli Samachar"	Bar	Monthly ... ..	.....	.....
84	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Weekly	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Brahmin	400
URDU.					
85	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Do.	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 years	500
86	"Darul Hukumat"	Calcutta	Weekly and bi-weekly.	Hafiz Bux Ellahi, Muhammadan, age 43 years	1,000
87	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan	1,000
88	"Star of India"	Arrah	Weekly	Muhammad Zahurul Haque, Muhammadan, age 61 years	657
PERSIAN.					
89	"Hablul Matin"	Calcutta	Weekly and daily	Syed Jelaluddin, Shiah Muhammadan, age 61 years	1,000
URIYA.					
90	"Garjathasini"	Talchar State	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43 years	In Orissa.
91	"Sambalpur Hital-shini."	Deoghar	Do.	Dina Bandhu Gornayak, Chasa, age 37 years	Do.
92	"Samvad Vaheka"	Balasore	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 37 years	400
93	"Uriya and Nava-samvad."	Do.	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen ; Hindu, Tamli age 50 years	450
94	"Utkal Varta"	Calcutta	Do.	Hridkesh Pandey, Kavisa;	500
95	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gouri Sankar Ray	1,200

(1250)

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 10th August 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Chandravanshiya Hitkari	Rewari	Dinapore ...	Monthly ...	.....
2	Al Modabbir ...	...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	.....
3	Al-Hilal ...	...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muham- madan by caste, aged about 27 years. 1,000
4	Suraj ...	...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	.....
5	Bihar Patrika ...	...	Chapra ...	Do. ...	.....
6	Ittihad ...	...	Bihar ...	Do. ...	.....

No. 73—"The Biharee" has ceased to exist.
No. 75—"The Hitavarta" has ceased to exist.
No. 87—"The Mahamaya" has ceased to exist.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

MUHAMMAD ALI, a pleader of Meerut, contributes an article to the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th October, in which he deals with (1) the causes of the down-fall of the Eastern people, specially the Musalmans, and (2) the future of the Afghans. As to the first question, he is of opinion that the Musalmans have become weak since losing their zeal for their religion and inclining to heresy. Another cause of their downfall is the difference and discord among them. The Eastern people generally are, in his opinion, a prey to this disease. Politicians of the world have purposely sown the seeds of dissension among them, so that it may be easy to rule over them. The Eastern people are ignorant of the fact that unity of the State and the people makes the Government strong, while want of the same weakens it. A subject people lose all that is good in them, and hence it is almost impossible for them to rise again.

Addressing, then, the Afghan Government he expresses his hope that a time may come when the Islamic world would take shelter under it. "O sons of Kais!" the writer goes on, "the eyes of the world are upon you. May you remain far from the effects of an evil eye. O young men who consider yourself Rustom and Nareman, attend to what I say. The star of fortune has not yet shone forth over your country, but it is likely to shine very soon. Thanks to God that your country has not as yet suffered the humiliation of subjection. May your land remain populated for ever. Would to God that you may be spared the day on which your King may be taken away from you and you become as unfortunate as other (Musalmans). Know it for certain that honour and life cannot remain together—

Only those take the bride (country) into their arms,
Who take a kiss of the lip of the shining sword.

O, trees of the garden, don't lose your national characteristics. With sincerity and moderation try to save Islam. In important matters convene a meeting and consult together. Make it a duty to obey your rulers. Consider them to be appointed by God. . . .

O Chiefs and Khans! Ahmad Shah and Nadir Shah obtained victories with the help of your forefathers. You should know that the times have changed very much since. Take a lesson from the fate of others, and reflect why their condition has become so bad. . . .

It is the result of their evil doings. They have ignored their country by their inexperience. They have destroyed their old kingdom by their selfishness. They have made their hearts targets for the shot of the foreigners. O leaders of the people and authorities of the Government, a day would come when you would have to come forward to protect Islam and the *Koran*. If you wish that Islam may remain uninjured, make unusual efforts, so that your name may remain on the face of the earth.

If you love your people, never allow foreigners to come unto you. Take a lesson from the condition of the world. See what they have done. It is a mistake to test that which has already been tested. Wherever the foreigners went, people lost their honour and sense of shame and fell into a pitiable condition. Know it for certain that one false step throws a man into disgrace and humiliation. If you are anxious for the safety of the coming generation, beware of the condition of the world. The real education of a man lies in his not remaining ignorant of the necessities of the time. Don't be negligent in the matter of education. May your country remain populated for ever. We hope that it would become a second Japan by the grace of God.

2. Referring to an article in the *Financial* from one Mr. B. W. Stanton, dealing with the objects, the benefits and the policy of England in Persia and giving an account of the lines of the telegraph laid in that country, the *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th October writes by way

England's objects and benefits
in North Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS,
HABUL MATIN,
Oct. 7th, 1912.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Oct. 7th, 1912.

of comment :—We pass over all unjust remarks of the writer, save the following, viz., first that Persia is not fit for a constitutional government. In answer to this one might say that this view is due to the fact that a constitutional government in the East is prejudicial to the interest of the Western people. Looking at the state of things fairly we would find that it is foreigners who have caused and are causing revolution in Persia. If she were left alone, she would surpass all European people in having constitutional laws. A similar statement is made regarding China and Turkey, and the tricks which are played in Persia are also played in those two countries. The progress of Japan, which also belongs to the East, under a constitutional government gives a lie to the above statement. The difference, however, is that the foreigners not thinking that Japan would ever make any great progress, either did not play any tricks there or had no power to do so. The progress of Japan in trade and industry as well as her victories have alarmed the Western people. Having no power to play tricks in Japan, now they have applied themselves to working (mischief) in China, Turkey and Persia. When they called the Eastern people unfit for constitutional government they do not mention the name of Japan. If they succeed in weakening all the other Eastern Powers they would surely begin their tricks in Japan too, bringing a similar charge of unfitness against her. But the eyes of the Eastern people are now opened and no verdict of the Europeans can hinder their progress or prevent their making efforts.

The second charge is that the writer thinks the benefit of England in Persia would be secured by following Russia in all her actions. But it is a great political mistake. Those who are acquainted with Russia's policy of advancement and the prestige of that Power in Central Asia and at the same time know what the total strength of the English army in Asia is, would acknowledge that if the English follow the Russian policy in the south of Persia, their army would, in a few years, collide with that of the Russians at several points on the borders of India. All the tricks of Russia are for India, the protection of which without the sovereignty of Persia would be a very difficult task for the English.

Politicians have no faith in agreements, specially those of Russia, who is notorious for violating them. Many agreements have been repudiated by her before even the ink of the paper on which they were written was dry. Russia, if she takes North Persia, would find it very easy to attack the English even if the latter may become supreme in the south of Persia. Russia can never be a sincere friend of England. The Russian politician was quite right when he said that as long as England held sway in India her friendship with Russia is like the friendship of a pitcher with a stone. Even granting that Russia acknowledges the neutral zone to belong to the south, she would, after gaining supremacy in the north, find it as easy to march on to the borders of Yezd, Kirman, Ispahan and Bakhtiari as on that of Quetta and Koh Malk Siah (?) and would gain the same advantage as by attacking the Indian borders. We do not say that the English officials do not understand these things, but their fear of Germany leads them to commit this political blunder. If the English authorities follow their mistaken policy in Central Asia for some time longer, they would not only not be able to free themselves from the fear of Germany, but will also expose themselves to a fresh danger on account of Russia in Asia and India.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN.
Oct 7th, 1912.

3. Referring to the disordered state of Fars and Kirman, a correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] writes in its issue of the 7th October that

Fars and Kirman.

on account of the raids of the Baharloo and Arab robbers no arrangement for the receipt and despatch of mails is possible. These robber tribes, who have been committing their depredations for the past five years, have become very rich and possess arms and ammunition. The chiefs of Fars, therefore, find it difficult to suppress them. The Government officials who are responsible for the safety of the life and property of the people are doing nothing. Amir Afkhan, the Governor, is also inactive. Farruj Khan with two thousand Arabs robbed Bahramabad and Rufsijan while Amir Afkhan was at Yezd, which is so near to the two places. The people of Fars are now convinced that the authorities are quite unable to maintain peace in the country. The

people of Kirman have now become so poor that they cannot afford to buy arms to defend themselves. The English too cannot, on account of the absence of a railway line, send troops there. Besides, as the *Times* says, Sir Edward Grey does not think Persia even worth the bones of a single English soldier. The Mullahs who have been decrying the constitutional government are too ignorant to understand the present situation. They are only glad that people have come to hate the present Government and hope that the old form of government would again be established. Persia with a population of only thirty (?) crores is suffering from misgovernment. India, which has a population a hundred times as great, enjoys peace and order under the control of the English. The Indians have now educated themselves and are demanding their rights from their Government. The writer, however, hopes that the condition of the country would change when railways are constructed there. In conclusion, the writer advises the people to give up selfishness and save the country, laying down their own railways, opening factories and manufacturing rifles and guns. Men in authority have ruined the country to serve their own purpose. The tribesmen are robbing the country and are not likely to give in until and unless the foreigners disarm them and send them with implements of husbandry to till the land.

4. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th October reproduces the translation of an article under the headings "The Russian Government and the rivalry of the European Powers" and "Germany's criticisms on the policy of England" from the *Manchester Guardian* of the 21st August 1912.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Oct. 7th, 1912.

5. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 7th October writes:—

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Oct. 7th, 1912.

Turkey and the Balkans.

Politicians know that all the calamities of Turkey and all her wars for the past two decades were due either to the revolutions in the Balkans or the efforts of their inhabitants to gain independence. Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia and Karatagh separated themselves from Turkey in this way. A few years ago Crete was also apparently made independent, but in reality annexed to Greece. Three years before two other provinces, Herzegovina and Bosnia, were annexed by Austria. Now in the whole of the Balkans Turkey retains only Macedonia, Albania and the Isle of Samos. Finding Turkey involved in a war with Italy on the one hand and civil strifes and dissensions in the country on the other, the Powers have resolved to wrest away these two or three provinces from her possession, so that in future they may find it easy to secure supremacy in the Sea of Constantinople.

Those who have a knowledge of the past history of the Balkans know full well that the question of Macedonia, Albania and Samos is such as to attract the attention of all the European Powers. Fearing to fight with Turkey direct or be parties to a war of rivalry, they have conjointly, like a pack of wolves, brought pressure upon Turkey. A few years ago after a great revolution an Italian gendarmarie was, with the consent of the Powers, appointed for Macedonia. In the latter part of the reign of Abdul Hamid fresh revolutions in Macedonia compelled the English and the Russians to postpone the execution of the plan agreed upon between them, and thus Turkey got some breathing time. Though the Balkan States demand self-government and independence for Macedonia alone, Albania, Samos, Armenia, etc., also ask for the same on the ground that they speak distinctly separate languages. But when the political object of the Powers comes to be known, it would be seen that the present agitation of the Balkan States is not spontaneous, but due to the instigation of the great Powers.

On close observation we would find that the recent tours of the statesmen of Europe, specially those of the Prime Minister of France to St. Petersburg, of Russia to Paris and Berlin, of the Foreign Minister of Russia to England, of the Kings of Bulgaria, Karatagh and Greece to the capital cities of the Great Powers, were in connection with a most important political question. This fact has been brought to light by the papers of Austria and Germany which say that the French Prime Minister has promised to help Russia by opening the Channel of Constantinople with his warships. As this would be injurious to the interests of England, who is the greatest rival of Russia in this matter, M. Sazonoff was sent to England. It is a known fact that the questions

of the Balkans and the opening of the Channel were the most important subjects of consultation at Balmoral, though it is not known how far Sir Edward Grey has acceded to the wishes of Russia. The Russian Prime Minister's visit to Berlin also shows that as the Channel was closed in accordance with the treaty of Berlin, the Russians need the consent of Germany also. The Russian success may be guessed from the fact that the two Foreign Ministers came out of Balmoral very glad and happy. It is curious to find the situation in the Balkans changed from the moment the Russian Foreign Minister set foot in England.

Some are of opinion that the proposal of the Foreign Minister of Austria about the Turko-Balkan troubles has brought about the present situation. Two things have operated in it. One of them is that the revolt in the Balkans would induce Turkey to accept the demands of Italy regarding Tripoli. We find accordingly from recent telegrams that Turkey has consented to the annexation of Tripoli and Barqutul Hamra by Italy. The other is that Austria, knowing that Macedonia being a part of Bulgaria would be annexed to Russia, desires to increase her influence, so that she may appropriate a part of Servia and Macedonia.

The future map of Europe, according to the statesmen, would be somewhat like this:—Albania and Karatagh would be shown as attached to Italy, while Crete, Samos and all the Islands of the *Ægean* (*lit.*, white) Sea, having been joined to Greece, would form part of Russian Bulgaria and Armenia. Austria is trying to annex Macedonia and Servia, which, however, depends on the opening of the Channel. It is therefore that as yet it has not been ascertained which of the two groups of the Triple Alliances would help Turkey and which would be against her. It is generally held that England, Russia and France are secretly helping Turkey, while they express a desire to see no change in the Balkans and that there should be peace there; while Austria and Germany, though outwardly desiring peace, want to change the present condition of the Balkans and to secure their real object.

It is an admitted fact that if the Channel of Constantinople is opened by the Russian warships the influence of Russia in the Balkans would increase much, and that of Austria, on the contrary, would decline. In fact Austria would then have to dread Russia. Germany, though the centre of the politics of Europe, is up to this time neutral and silent, but it is a known fact that she would be on the side of Austria in all circumstances. It is, however, not yet known which of the two groups of Powers of the Triple Alliance consider a change in the present condition in the Balkans profitable to it and which injurious to its interests. It is also not possible to say if the present Turkish and Balkan affairs would cause any collision between them.

Some of the politicians are of opinion that if by political pressure of the Powers Turkey accepts the demands of Bulgaria regarding the integrity and independence of Macedonia, Albania would also create a similar situation and within a few years would be annexed to Karatagh, while Macedonia would be annexed to Bulgaria. Crete wants to be annexed to Greece, and Samos also wants the same thing. The gradual mutilation of Turkey in this way would reduce her military strength. Then Constantinople and its neighbourhood would become the scene of action. But if Turkey enters into a war and refuses to accept the Russian demands, she would give a backward push to the political hopes of the Powers for several years. It is also possible that the fire of the Balkan revolution may catch the skirts of the Great Powers of the two Triple Alliances and thus a great war may break out. Turkey may in that case gain political benefits in Europe to last her for many years, and Asia Minor may also remain safe for ever. Otherwise the present Balkan dispute would spread over to the Turkish Asia Minor also.

As the Powers have different interests in the present Turko-Balkan question, they cannot work jointly in dividing the country among them. The rivalry between Austria and Russia has afforded an opportunity for agitation to the Balkan States; it is not therefore probable that these two Powers would work together to extinguish the fire of revolt in that country. The effect of the rivalry of the Powers is apparent from the fact that in spite of Paris being the meeting ground of the Powers for consultation about interference in Balkan affairs and though M. Sazonoff who was in London the other day is in Paris at

present, the English Government is not ready to interfere with Turkey. It appears that inwardly the three Powers, Russia, France and England, are not ready to take part in extinguishing the fires now lit in the Balkan States; or, in other words, they desire that the dispute of Turkey and the Balkans should be settled between them by an appeal to the sword. On the other hand, Austria also refuses to join the other Powers to put down the Balkan revolt. Though the intention of Germany, who is looking on the situation silently from a distance, is not yet known, which of the two groups of the Triple Alliances is with Turkey and which against her cannot be ascertained. In spite of all this it appears that Russia, England and France do not want any change in the condition of the Balkans, while Austria, who had proposed internal reforms of Turkey, is responsible for the present situation. Austria with the help of the Powers wanted to force Turkey to make such reforms in her European countries as in their opinion might be beneficial to the former, but failing in this, she has in right earnest applied herself in making preparations for war. Russia also, on the other hand, in consideration of her own interests, is assembling her troops in Lahistan. It is no wonder if war breaks out between Turkey and the Balkan States and also if Austria takes part in it with her troops. In that case Russia would certainly oppose her under the pretext of protecting her own interests. Well and good if the war remains confined to Russia and Austria only. But as Austria who is a party to the Triple Alliance is not a match for Russia, and whose defeat would give a blow to the German policy, it is not likely that Germany, who is her ally, would remain neutral. It was this apprehension that led Russia to make an alliance with France, an ally of England, and to send her Foreign Minister to London and Paris, but at the same time, to mislead Germany, to send her Prime Minister to Berlin also. It may be predicted that if Germany comes to Austria's help, England and France would have to help Russia, and then the bomb of Europe would explode, throwing her (Europe) a decade back. It is not certain that Italy would help Germany and Austria, for by entering into a treaty with Turkey she would allow her to crush the Balkans, and this goes naturally against Austria. In case these conjectures become true, Germany and Austria cannot stand against Russia, England and France, specially if Turkey also, in consideration of her own interests, joins them.

Telegrams lately received from Constantinople show that the Porte is sure that the Powers would not agree with each other on the Balkan question. On the other hand, it is certain that one of the groups of the Triple Alliance would side with Turkey. If Italy has not withdrawn from the Triple Alliance, her peace with Turkey was concluded at the instance of Germany. In that case it may be believed that Russia instigated the Balkan States. It is, however, apparent that the courage and strength displayed by Turkey at this critical moment makes it very difficult for her enemies to come off successful. It is not probable that the Balkan States would be able to stand long against the brave Turkish troops. Turkey can, if the Powers do not interfere, bring about great changes in the present conditions in the Balkans. Foreign pressure has united the political parties of Turkey. As soon as the treaty with Italy is signed, Turkish ships would come out and take possession of all the Balkan ports. The policy of the politicians of Europe who have played this Balkan trick is not yet known. But in any case the group of the Triple Alliance which Turkey would join would get the upper hand.

6. In the course of a long article on the Balkan crisis the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October indignantly says that while any action on the part of the Turkish Government to punish Macedonian rebels is interpreted by the Christian Powers as inhuman oppression, these Powers are blind to the brutal oppressions which are committed on Musalmans, nay even on Jews and Christians, in Christian dominions, specially in the Russian Empire. Even the other day what horrible, blood-curdling massacres of men, women and children were committed and how *masjids* were demolished by Russia at Tabriz and Meshed! But have the other Christian Powers raised even a faint voice against all this? The oppressions committed by Italians on the Musalmans of Tripoli are known to everybody. And have not the Cretan Christians repeatedly massacred their Musalman neighbours? But alas! the Christian Powers do not see all

MOSLEM HITAISHI.
Oct. 11th, 1912.

this. To them the life of a Musalman is not more valuable than that of an insect, while if Turkey touches the hair of a Christian they are upset. Reuters then sends false news all over the world, newspapers exaggerate them, and Turkey is represented as barbarous and oppressive. Even England, the greatest Musalman Power in the world, the whilom ally of Turkey even in war, is to-day following a policy unfavourable to the Musalman. She has turned a deaf ear to the protestations against Italian atrocities in Tripoli; is indifferent to the woes of Persia, calmly looking at the usurpation of Morocco by France; and is now enjoying the fun in the Balkan troubles.

MOHAMMADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

7. In an article under the heading "A new danger," the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says:

The Balkan crisis.

A little more than a year ago the Christian Powers of Europe tried to thwart the awakening and progress which had been taking place in Turkey by encouraging or conniving at the conquest of Tripoli by Italy. The then complications in the internal affairs of Turkey afforded the Powers an opportunity for doing her an ill turn which they were by no means willing to miss. Italy therefore made bold to try to rob Turkey of Tripoli. Then when war broke out between Turkey and Italy and Turkey found herself embarrassed by difficulties at home and abroad, the Christian Powers began to incite Macedonia to revolt against her. A few years ago, Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece separated themselves from Turkey, and now, thanks to the insatiable greed and anti-Moslem feelings of the Christian Powers, Macedonia is about to be lost to Turkey. The Christian Powers cannot brook the idea of a Moslem Power shaking off its old lethargy and entering into the field of activity with a new spirit. As soon as they find any Moslem country raising its head, the Christian Powers try to crush it "for the sake of the world's good." The recent events in Persia and Turkey are striking instances of this. The Balkan States are helping Macedonia with the munitions of war, and the generous-hearted Christian Powers of Europe are overflowing with the milk of kindness. They are all crying out to Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Montenegro, and warning them against the shedding of human blood, for they (the Powers) know that Turkey is neither weak nor cowardly, that she is quite formidable as a fighting power on land, and that men-of-war will be of no avail against her now. They are also well aware that the price which the Balkan States will undoubtedly have to pay for Macedonia's independence, if she gets it at all, will be too high for them to pay. Hence all this anxiety for peace. And how is this peace to be obtained? By Turkey giving up Macedonia without a struggle. We fail to understand what makes the Christian Powers of Europe consider the whole world so stupid as not to be able to see through their real motive. As for Russia, it is indeed quite funny to see her asking for the maintenance of peace with her own hands still stained with the blood of millions of massacred Jews, and the memories of her atrocities in Tabriz and Meshed still fresh in peoples' minds. Nobody has yet forgotten the slaughter of women and children which Italy perpetrated some time ago. But evil comes out of good, and the Lord's wish will surely be fulfilled.

SAMAY,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

8. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 11th October in referring to the Balkan situation writes that Turkey, though a great Power, is now in serious difficulties with Italy, and there-

Ibid.

fore it is that small Powers like Montenegro, etc., dare attack her. It is a temptation too great to resist. The demand for reforms in Macedonia is merely a pretext and a blind to cover selfish designs of aggrandisement. In the first place, Macedonian reforms are not a thing for them to trouble themselves about, and if they are, why did they not mention them earlier? The fact is these small Powers want to vent their old grudge against Turkey now that her hands are occupied in Tripoli; and probably these small Powers are being used as pliant instruments by some other great Power or Powers.

DAILY BHARAT
MIRZA,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

9. After explaining the present situation in the Balkans, the position of Montenegro, and the interests of the great Powers of Europe, the *Daily Bharat Mirza*

Ibid.

[Calcutta] of the 11th October says that immediately the present war is ended, Russia will try to extend her territory, taking advantage of the weakness of the minor Powers. Austria will resent and old jealousies will influence the

two Triple Alliances. This will lead to an outbreak of war between them, which will be more terrible than the war of the *Mahabharat* (the great epic of the Hindus).

10. The *Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 13th October, in an article written

The Balkan crisis.

in English on the Balkan war, deplores the situation and wishes that the great Powers of Europe had used their influence towards the maintenance of peace. But, says the paper, the jealousy of Austria and Russia, the two Powers most interested in maintaining the peace in Eastern Europe, has so far prevented concerted action. The cynical indifference of Germany in the face of such a crisis is much to be deplored; but knowing, as we do, that Germany has her own axe to grind in the event of an actual outbreak of hostilities, one can understand her attitude. She will claim her share of the spoils, should unfortunately it come about that Turkey is compelled to sue for peace. England and France alone have maintained a proper attitude in the present crisis. They are actuated by a genuine desire to keep the peace.

In conclusion, the writer says it is to be regretted that Indian Moslems should assume that Britain is oblivious of the interests of Turkey and Persia in the crisis threatening both those countries. The speeches delivered at last Sunday's meeting at Calcutta are much to be deprecated. To charge Britain with conspiring with Russia for the partition of Persia, was as unpolitic as it was rash. Such hasty speeches are apt to rouse a suspicion in the minds of British statesmen that the Moslems of India are after all not as loyal as their leaders declare them to be. They cannot be expected to know the inner workings of European diplomacy, and should not jump to conclusions. Why a certain Hindu, Babu Jotindra Nath Mukharji, should have gone out of his way to charge the British Government with bad faith, it is difficult to surmise.

11. In the course of a long article, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October discusses the advisability of Turkey's

The Turke-Italian peace negotiations.

concluding peace with Italy on terms favourable to the latter, and says that it will be madness to have any such peace, which will be most humiliating to Turkey and bring about the utter destruction of Musalman dominion in Africa.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

12. In an article written in English the *Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 13th October laments the diabolical outrage at

The Dacca outrage.

Dacca which, it says, is an indication that the forces of anarchy and disorder in Eastern Bengal have not yet been completely crushed even after the reversal of the Curzonian partition. The paper continues:—It is scarcely possible to find words strong enough to denounce and condemn such dastardly and abominable crimes as the one recently committed at Dacca. It is a thousand pities that misguided perpetrators of these horrible crimes in their mad frenzy for revenge totally lose sight of the fact that their heinous deeds have the undoubted effect of putting back the hands of the clock of progress and thus making the country suffer enormously through no fault of her own, and bringing moreover unmerited shame and humiliation upon the children of the soil. It is, concludes the paper, as much the duty of the Government to free the country of the forces of anarchy and crime as it is the duty of the people themselves. In our opinion the time has arrived for the people to lend the authorities their co-operation and support in detecting and suppressing anarchical crimes. Simple expressions of sympathy and co-operation in newspapers and speeches or manifestoes are not enough. Let the leaders of public opinion, prominent residents and landlords form associations in all district towns in East Bengal for the express purpose of helping the police and co-operating with the executive authorities in hunting up criminals and preventing political crimes.

DIPRAKASH,
Oct. 13th, 1912.
JENKINS STREET
SINGAPORE

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 11th, 1912

DIPRAKASH,
Oct. 13th, 1912.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 29th, 1912.

TIPPERA HITAIKHI,
Oct. 9th, 1912.

13. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 29th September has been shocked by the murder of Head Constable Rati Lal Ray at Dacca, and says that the country will not fare well so long as it will not be rid of the cruel perpetrators of such heinous crimes.

14. In reference to the fact that the Magistrate of Dacca, lately summoned certain local pleaders and other notabilities to co-operate with him in tracing the murderers of Head Constable Rati Lal Ray, the *Tippera Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 9th October writes:—

Action like this is calculated to give people an idea that they are a necessary part of the administration. Hence they will cease to be indifferent to the working of the administration as before. The value of such popular co-operation will be specially apparent in the prevention and detection of crime like thefts and dacoities, of which there has lately been a recrudescence in this country. The last Chittagong Provincial Conference adopted a resolution supporting the creation in each village of volunteer cadet corps possessing firearms and their utilisation in fighting against dacoits and wild animals. Government may well adopt this suggestion.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

15. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October welcomes with great satisfaction the change in the policy of the Government which is exhibited in the Dacca Magistrate's seeking for co-operation from the leaders of the local Bar in the matter of Head Constable Rati Lal's murder. The best means of promoting public good is surely to seek the co-operation of the public with the executive. Had Government adopted this wise policy some time ago, respectable people would not have been harassed by futile domiciliary searches by the police.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

16. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th October publishes a letter of appeal to Lord Carmichael from Raj Mohan Sen Gupta, of Bhub-bihat tea gardens, in favour of his son, Sukhendra Kumar Sen Gupta. It appears that this lad, after passing the Entrance Examination, was admitted in 1908 to the Bengal Veterinary College. Here he was pursuing his studies successfully, being in receipt of a scholarship from the Eastern Bengal Government, and had gradually risen to the 3rd year class, when on the 2nd August 1910, he was arrested by the police and challaned as an accused in the Dacca conspiracy case. After undergoing *hajat* life for a year, he was sentenced on the 7th August 1911 to imprisonment for 3 years by the Sessions Judge of Dacca. On appeal, however, the High Court acquitted him and he was released on the 4th April last. Thereafter, he sought re-admission to the Veterinary College, but the Principal of that institution, after perusing a copy of the judgment about him, asked the Director of Agriculture to give orders in the matter, and the latter declined to re-admit him.

Furthermore, since his release from prison, the police have been keeping a sharp eye on him. This is causing him and his relations serious annoyance. It is to be hoped that Lord Carmichael's attention will be drawn to this case and that he will do justice in the matter.

NAYAK,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

17. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th October has the following on police reform:—

Railroads, telegraph and the post office have, we think, been able to turn all India into one homogeneous country, so far at least as crimes are concerned. In these days criminals hatch their plots in one extremity of India and carry them out in another extremity. In this state of things the police administration of the whole country should be centralised under the Government of India. Such a centralisation will destroy the spirit of rivalry and envy which now exists among the police of the different provinces and impairs their efficiency. There is at present a Director-General of Criminal Intelligence under the Government of India, and Sir Charles Cleveland is the head of the Criminal Intelligence Department. But it is worked under a very bad system, and the provincial police regard it with

envy and hatred. To improve this state of things we venture to make the following suggestions:—

The work of the police should be divided into two parts, namely, (a) the general work of maintaining public peace and (b) investigation and detective work. The general work of maintaining public peace should be placed under Provincial Governments. But the investigation and detective work should be placed under the Government of India, under an officer like Sir Charles Cleveland. He should have two Deputies, one to take charge of the Intelligence Branch and the other of the Investigation Branch. The head of the Detective Department and the officers immediately subordinate to him should be Englishmen. They should know shorthand and typewriting and be in sole charge of all the confidential work of the police. As regards the Investigation Branch, although its head should be an Englishman, all the posts subordinate to him should be opened to merit, irrespective of creed or colour. Moreover, this branch should to a certain extent be placed under the control of Provincial Governments and should be manned by officers from all parts of the Province and all communities. Again, every subdivision should be provided with armed and sowar police and every thana with armed police. Every thana should have a post and telegraph office in it and be connected by telephone with the outposts under it. All thana officers from the Head Constable to the Inspector should practise drill and learn to ride horses and bicycles. They should even be compelled to keep horses and bicycles.

18. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th October is glad to learn that the Bengal Government is going to have recourse to comprehensive legislation to stop gambling, and says it is yet time to save the people, only if the Government of India and the Secretary of State lose no time in communicating their sanction to the proposed measure. As the evil is likely to infect other provinces, the paper would still urge the necessity of the Government of India's taking up the necessary legislation in the matter.

DAILY BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 13th, 1912.

19. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th October draws the attention of Sir Charles Bayley to the complaint made in the columns of the *Anurita Bazar Patrika* by Babu Rajendra Kumar Mazumdar Vidyabhushan against the Subdivisional Officer at Pakur, Sonthal Parganas.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

20. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th October also prays for an enquiry into the above complaint.

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

21. Referring to the release of the accused persons in the Khulna shooting case, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October asks if the police will not continue their search for the murderer of Babu Harish Chandra Datta.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

22. Referring to the speeches of the Hindu and Muhammadan leaders to bring about unity between the two races, a correspondent of the *Ittihad* [Bihar] in its issue of the 10th October regrets to see that in practice they act quite contrary to what they say, as would appear from their behaviour at the municipal elections in Bihar. The Hindus are forming committees and their leaders undertake to prevent the Muhammadans from sacrificing cows on the occasion of the next *Bakr-Id* in Bihar, specially in the jurisdiction of the Futwah police-station. Bigotry and hypocrisy of this kind can never lead to progress, but will rather cause disgrace, bloodshed and destruction.

ITTIHAD,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

The writer therefore requests the Government to take precautionary measures to stop any riot or bloodshed in the place on the *Bakr-Id* day, remembering the events of the last year on a similar occasion.

23. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October complains that although five cases of murder have occurred within the jurisdiction of the Tanor thana in the Rajshahi district within the last few months, not one of them has been traced. Moreover, although theft has greatly increased in the locality, the police seems to be indifferent to the matter. In most cases of theft reported no police inquiry is held, so that people now seldom lodge

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

information of theft in the thana. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police is drawn to the matter.

THE DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

24. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th October asks people to bear in mind the lesson conveyed by the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock to the question on the subject by Mr. Sinha to the effect that there was but one representation from the Punjab Hindu Sabha, from which it would appear that the Home Member suggests persistent constitutional agitation in the country as being a necessary condition to get its political wants removed.

BANGAVASI.
Oct. 12th, 1912.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th October has a paragraph on the recrudescence of dacoity in the Punjab, and quotes from the *Punjabee* newspaper extracts bearing on the incapacity and indifference of the Punjab police to deal vigorously with the situation. An exactly similar state of things, continues the writer, prevails also in Bengal. The Indian police is everywhere the same.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Oct. 11th, 1912.

26. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th October narrates how recently a pleader arguing a case before Mr. K. C. De, Magistrate of Rangpur, quoted a High Court ruling, whereupon he was roughly told by the Magistrate that he had nothing to do with rulings, and that what he went by was the letter of the law as he understood it. As for rulings, "hang them; he never subscribed to any Law Reports, nor read any in his life."

Commenting on this the paper remarks:—After the publication of the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Mymensingh case, such an act of open disrespect to the High Court on the part of a District Magistrate is only natural. Let not the executive authorities, however, be blind to the serious mischief involved in the loss or impairment of the popular confidence in the highest court of justice.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th October writes:—
Manindra Kumar Das Gupta is a boy aged 11, living under the guardianship of Jnanendra Chandra Sen Gupta, an employé of the Judge's Court at Rangpur. One evening lately after playing football, Manindra was returning home with Syamadas Chatterjee (aged 11) and Madan Mohan Mukherjee (aged 13). At the same time Mr. Mackenzie, the local Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Miss Plowden, daughter of the local Superintendent of Police, were coming on bicycles very fast from an opposite direction. Their bikes carried no lamps, so that nobody could see that they were coming on. When their bikes approached very near, Syamadas and Madan Mohan being on either side of Manindra were able to move away, but not so Manindra, who was between them. The wheel of Miss Plowden's bike passed over one of his feet. This caused Manindra such pain that he sat down and began passing his hands over the part affected. Mr. Mackenzie came back and gave a slap on Manindra's head, whereupon the latter fled precipitately home. Mr. Mackenzie abused him with epithets like "*Soor ka bachcha*," "*Turuk ka bachcha*," and gave him chase and entered his house.

Manindra instituted a criminal case against Mr. Mackenzie. The Deputy Magistrate, before whom the case came, ordered copies of Manindra's complaint to be forwarded to Mr. Plowden (Superintendent of Police) and Mr. De (District Magistrate), and fixed the 30th September as the date of hearing. In the meantime a good many curious things took place. A Deputy Magistrate and a pleader tried to get this suit compromised without the knowledge of the court. Jnanendra Babu, though a court officer, declined to be terrified by the Deputy Magistrate's threats. The pleader told Jnanendra Babu that Mr. Mackenzie was prepared to beg pardon if Manindra would beg pardon of Miss Plowden. Jnanendra Babu declined to comply with this strange request.

The District Magistrate personally took up the case, as Mr. Mackenzie was a British-born subject. The trial ended in the suit being dismissed for reasons stated in the judgment.

Proceedings were taken against the accused under sections 352 and 447, Indian Penal Code. As regards the charge under section 447, the Magistrate states that though Mr. Mackenzie entered Manindra's house, that does not make a charge under section 447 tenable. It would seem that the complainants also were not very eager to press the charge under this section. This clearly shows that the accused did not enter the complainant's house to insult, or threaten or annoy him, but simply to ascertain who the lad was, and to request the lad's guardian to send his ward round to him (the accused) the next day, where he might take a lesson in good manners from him. Saying this, the District Magistrate dismissed the charge under section 447 as being not worthy of discussion.

Mr. De may not think this matter worthy of discussion, but the public and the Government may think otherwise. A man of position like Mr. Mackenzie chases a boy of 11, abuses him freely, rushes into his house, and even there continues abusing him, and yet wanted the boy the next morning in order to give him a lesson in good manners. Did he undertake all this trouble and indulge in all this abuse simply to inform the boy's guardian of this intention of his? This is simply incredible.

As regards the charge of assault, Mr. De writes:—"The complainant and three witnesses have testified to the charge of assault. It appears from their evidence that Manindra, Madan and Syamadas were returning home after a game of football. They were walking along the *pucca* section of the road, talking of their game all the while. It was dark at the time. Suddenly from the opposite side Mr. Mackenzie and a lady riding on cycles came up. Madan and Syamadas being on either side, moved promptly away, but the complainant, the youngest and stupidest of them all, being in the middle, could not move off. Mr. Mackenzie safely passed him by on the left side. The lady's cycle came into contact with Manindra's feet and stopped. It did not pass over his feet. This is what Manindra and Syamadas said, though Madan said that the machine had passed over his feet. This only shows that the lady's machine was well under control and was proceeding slowly. The lady had alighted from the machine, though it does not appear whether she had done so of her own initiative or had been thrown down by the impact, most probably the latter. Any way that is not a material point. And it also is on evidence that the boy did not beg pardon of or help the lady in any way."

Mr. De has really amazed us. He says that Manindra said that the machine did not pass over his feet. Yet this is the exact reverse of what he said in his complaint. Any way we are surprised to hear Mr. De talking of Manindra begging pardon of the lady. Miss Plowden is aged 20 or 30 and Manindra is aged 11. Miss Plowden was riding a machine in the dark without any lamp. Mr. De is angry that though her machine passed over Manindra's feet, he did not beg pardon of her. Mr. De feels hurt that a boy of 11, who in his agony was at the time nursing his wounded feet, did not go to the help of a lady of 25 or 30. Similar dissatisfaction will at any rate be felt by the public at this travesty of justice.

Mr. De also writes:—"Mr. Mackenzie came back to see if he could render any help to the lady. He found the boy moving his feet; thereupon he gave him a slap on the head from behind. The slap could not have been a smart one, since, at 11 A.M. the next day, on the testimony of a Deputy Magistrate, there was no mark left of it. The complainant's statement that the blow felled him to the ground is incredible, so the fact remains that Mr. Mackenzie gave him a slap of a mild type, for which there was ample provocation. He had been passing along the road in the dark, and it was his rude impact which caused a lady to fall from her cycle, and when she fell he offered her no assistance to rise up. This slap was as nothing compared with the punishment which the boy should have received from his guardian."

Mr. De admits that Mr. Mackenzie used terms of abuse to the boy, but he says they were due to provocation, and that the boy had not brought any special charge in that connection. This is curious logic. The boy could easily have stepped aside if the machines of the lady and Mr. Mackenzie had lamps lit or if they had rung a warning bell. And why did Miss Plowden, seeing a man in front, pass her cycle over him?

In concluding his judgment, Mr. De says that the affair is a trifling one, which should not have been brought before the court at all.

Let Lord Carmichael peruse the papers of this case. We had no idea that a Magistrate could try a case in this manner.

HINDUSTHAN,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

28. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 11th October has the following in an article under the heading "Civilian Justice":—

Mr. De's judgment in the Rangpur assault case.

The matter is, no doubt, a trifling one, but the remarks which the Magistrate has made in his judgment, and the curious arguments with which he has supported it, have created quite a sensation in Rangpur. Mr. De did not think that the case of assault had been proved against the defendant. In his judgment the Magistrate says that Mr. Mackenzie did not chase the boy up to his house with the object of insulting or annoying him, but that his intention was to have the boy summoned to his (Mr. Mackenzie's) residence and give him a lesson in good manners. Now, it is distinctly mentioned in the judgment that the accused made no statement in his defence. How can then the Magistrate infer that the defendant had no other motive than to teach the complainant manners? Even supposing that this was really the case, what earthly justification was there for his being anxious to teach the boy manners? Is there any father who does not feel insulted if some one comes and tells him, "Your son is very ill-mannered; you should bring him up to my house to-morrow to receive a lesson in good manners"? What, again, is there to prove that the boy really behaved rudely towards Mr. Mackenzie? Mr. Mackenzie, although a police officer himself, was guilty of a clear breach of the law in cycling along a public thoroughfare with his wife (*sic*) without any lights. Mrs Mackenzie's (*sic*) cycle ran over the boy's leg and injured it; and while he was rubbing the injured part the *sahab* came up and dealt him a smart slap on the head. This assault has been admitted by Mr. Mackenzie. May we ask the learned Magistrate who was then guilty of bad manners—Mr. Mackenzie or the complainant? Mr. Mackenzie also abused the boy by calling him "*soor-ka-bachcha*." Will the Bengali Civilian, Kiran Chandra, explain to us what sort of polite behaviour it is to call a respectable person a pig's son? The learned and just Magistrate has seen no reason to take Mr. Mackenzie to task for using such refined language. He has, on the other hand, defended Mr Mackenzie's act as having been committed under "sufficient provocation," but he does not mention what this "sufficient provocation" was. Mr. De says that of the three boys who were passing along the road at the time when Mr. Mackenzie and the lady were cycling, the complainant "was the youngest and stupidest." If that be so, is it any wonder that the boy should get confused when he suddenly found a *sahab* and a *memsahab* come upon him on their cycles, and that in his perplexity he should not be able to clear out of the way like his two more clever companions? The Magistrate next says that the boy did not apologise to the lady for having obstructed her way and thus making it necessary for her to dismount. All that happened to the lady was that she had to get down from her cycle: she was not hurt in any way. The boy, however, was really hurt, the lady's cycle having passed over his leg. He was naturally rubbing the injured limb in pain. Did the *sahab* or the *memsahab* care to find out whether he had received any serious injury? No. Instead of expressing his regret to the 11-year old boy for having hurt his leg, Mr. Mackenzie gave him a violent slap on the head. We are not prepared to believe that the boy was to blame for the accident, for it would never have taken place if Mr. Mackenzie and the lady had lights on their bicycles, or had sounded their bells to warn the boys off the path. The learned Magistrate, however, takes another view of the affair and blames the little child for not having the good sense to apologise to the *memsahab* whose bicycle had run over his leg. And as for the slap which Mr. Mackenzie, a keeper of the peace, thought it fit to administer to the boy, the wise Magistrate considers it to be too trivial a matter to be brought to a law court. What an excellent piece of logic! It is needless to say that the Inspector-General of Police has taken another view of Mr. Mackenzie's conduct, and we anxiously await the orders he may pass in the matter. We should think that the case ought to be taken to a higher court of law than that of the

Magistrate. We may in this connection remind our readers of a case of rape on an Indian woman committed by a Eurasian, which was tried by Mr. De while he was in charge of Ranaghat. In this case Mr. De found the accused guilty and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment, but the Government moved the High Court and had the punishment enhanced to one of rigorous imprisonment for a year and a half.

29. The *Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 13th October comments in English on the judgment as follows:—

Mr. De's judgment in the Rangpur assault case.

Supposing for argument's sake that Manindra was a European boy and Mr. Mackenzie, the defendant, an Indian police officer, would the judgment have ended in the same way as it has on this occasion? Then, again, we find that the Magistrate has not only let off Mr. Mackenzie, the defendant, practically without a word of remonstrance or reproof, but has actually upheld and justified his conduct by observing that it amounted to a "lesson in politeness" only! As it is, Indian susceptibilities are very keen in these matters; and it is a great pity that a European gentleman in a responsible position should on a trivial occasion like this forget what incalculable harm he does, not only to his race but to the Government he serves, by losing self-control and resorting to such undignified proceedings. Nothing embitters the feelings of Indians more than the heaping of indignities upon them. And we venture to assert that there can be no two opinions about the fact that zealous Magistrates would serve the Government and the country better and more truly by discouraging personal assaults upon Indians than by upholding and justifying them when they do unfortunately occur.

DIKPRAKASH,
Oct. 13th, 1912.

30. With reference to the case of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, referred to on the margin, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 11th October writes:—

Ibid.

The Magistrate admits that the *sahab* abused and assaulted the boy, but he holds that as he acted under provocation he was not to blame. The Rangpur people feel dissatisfied with this judgment. And not only the Rangpur public, but people all over the country are equally dissatisfied. The Magistrate who tried this case (Mr. De) once while at Ranaghat let off too lightly two Europeans guilty of having ravished some Indian females. The Government appealed against this decision to the High Court. Evidently Mr. De has not changed his character since then.

SAMAY,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

31. The *Mithila Mihir* [Darbhanga] of the 12th October hopes that

Appeal to Lord Carmichael.

the Government of Lord Carmichael, who is earning so much popularity, will have an appeal preferred against the decision of the Magistrate of Rangpur dismissing the case instituted by a boy for assault against the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rangpur, for the Magistrate has shown his weakness in deciding the case.

MITHILA MIHIR,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

32. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October has the following complaints against Babu Dakshinaranjan Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate in charge, Burdwan:—

Babu Dakshinaranjan Ghosh,
Deputy Magistrate in charge,
Burdwan.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

(1) Contrary to the practice of all previous Deputy Magistrates in charge, he often postpones the passing of his orders on applications till the following day. This causes great inconvenience to parties coming from distant places. Moreover, he sometimes passes order on applications after 5 P.M., or transfers them to the files of other Deputy Magistrates in the evening for orders. This latter course is not only illegal, but also extremely inconvenient to parties.

(2) He is in the habit of postponing cases after hearing them for only very short times, and also of hearing cases in the midst of the hearing of other cases. This causes immense inconvenience to both pleaders and parties.

(3) In cases where there are more than one accused person, if any of the accused persons be absent, he often orders the others who are present to bring the absentee on pain of being doomed to *hajat*. Again, he often issues non-bailable warrants in bailable cases, as he has done, for instance, in cases Ram Chandra Ghosh *versus* Pratap Chandra Ghosh and many others.

(4) Even in petty bailable cases he issues such warrants as prevent the police from releasing the accused persons on bail. In such cases the police have often been found to bring accused persons handcuffed to court.

These are only some of the complaints against Babu Dakshinaranjan. His order that no party should engage mukhtears in his court without his permission is most injudicious and oppressive on litigants. His dislike for mukhtears, whatever its cause may be, is putting litigants, especially the poorer ones, to great inconvenience and loss.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

33. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says that in a proceeding against Nalinaksha Mandal and others

Babu Dakshinaranjan Ghosh,
Deputy Magistrate in charge,
Burdwan.

under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Babu Dakshinaranjan has taken 16 days for the examination and cross-examination of three

witnesses, only a very small part of each day being devoted to the case. This has caused great loss to the defendants, who have, moreover, been obliged to engage a pleader on a high fee.

The writer next discusses the precedent of Ishan Chandra Bhatt *versus* Emperor (I.L.R. 38 Cal. 458) cited by Babu Dakshinaranjan in support of his conduct towards mukhtears, and quotes from the judgment of the High Court in that case, as also section 9 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, to show that his conduct is really unjustifiable.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

34. Referring to the death of a water-carrier at the hands of the Cantonment Magistrate of Cherat (near Peshawar) and

Acquittal of the Cantonment
Magistrate.

the acquittal of the accused by the jury, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th October

says that, considering all the circumstances of the case, the public cannot but come to the conclusion that the Magistrate was guilty of at least a rash act, in spite of the verdict of the jury to the contrary.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA A.,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

35. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th October narrates how recently Mr. Justice Chitty rather summarily

Mr. Justice Chitty.

stopped Mr. Hyam, Counsel, while the latter was

arguing a case, pointing out that he had already taken two hours over it, and remarks as follows:—

We are surprised to see a High Court Judge using language like this to a counsel. This Hon'ble Judge it was who also said the other day: "It is unfortunate that all the rules issued were not made absolute. They (Justices Chitty and Richardson) never issued a rule unless they were sure that it would be made absolute."

Even though laymen, common sense leads us to oppose this dictum of his Lordship. We cannot understand how a Judge can arrive at a decision like this in regard to a case in which a rule has been issued, without hearing both the sides. This is a most curious and objectionable principle. Luckily not all High Court Judges follow it.

(c)—Jails.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says that even in Bengal, where people have extensive experience

The cause of Ullaskar Datta's
insanity.

of malaria, this disease is not known to be a predisposing cause of lunacy. Hence the report

that malaria has made Ullaskar Datta mad, has given rise to grave suspicion in the public mind, which it behoves the authorities to remove by every means.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
Oct. 2nd, 1912.

37. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 2nd October, referring to the

Complaints of bad treatment in
jails.

recent cases of Indu Bhushan Roy and Ullaskar Datta, writes:—

Not in these cases alone, but quite often stories of oppression inside the walls of prisons come to our ears. A released prisoner connected with the Jagatsi riots recently complained of ill-treatment. What is wanted therefore is not an enquiry into one or two particular incidents, but a radical reform of the jail system.

(d)—Education.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,
Oct. 2nd, 1912.

38. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 2nd October refers to stories

"Immorality among students."

which have recently got abroad of immorality among students residing in boarding-houses attached to schools and colleges in Tippera district, and remarks that there is nothing

surprising in all this. The students receive absolutely no moral training whatever, while the amateur dramatic performances which are now so much encouraged among them, familiarising them as they often do with love-scenes and the like, cannot but have a baneful tendency on their morals. In fact students now distinguish themselves in these performances or in sports like football, cricket, etc., and are made much of and excused many shortcomings. All this is bound to encourage directly or indirectly the growth of vice among them.

39. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says that recent experience proves the undesirability of placing colleges under Indian Principals. It is well known to Government that many students of the Hooghly College grew seditious with Professor Jyotish Chandra. Why then is not an English officer appointed Principal of this college? Deplorable incidents also occurred in the Cuttack College when Babu Bepin Bihari Gupta was its Principal. The recent Rajshahi College incident is known to everybody. Some students of the Mymensingh College have been convicted of theft. Such being the state of colleges under Indian Principals, why is not the old practice of placing them under English Principals revived? Again, when there is a Madrassa attached to the Hooghly College, it is by all means necessary that this college should have an Englishman for its Principal. The attention of Mr. Kuehler is drawn to the matter.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

40. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 11th October gives a history of the Hooghly College since its foundation, and laments the decline which that institution has undergone in recent times. There was a time, says the paper, when this college was in no way inferior to the Presidency College of Calcutta, but unfortunately the Government is now indifferent to its welfare and a decided falling off is now noticeable in the ability of the teaching staff. Some time ago, there was a rumour that the Hooghly College would be abolished, but we are glad to understand that the rumour was without any foundation. If, then, the college must be kept, the Government must be more careful than it is now in the selection of its teaching staff. We should think that a member of the Imperial Service ought to be appointed Principal of this college, and that the Professor of English Literature ought to be an Englishman. It is an institution which is in no way less important and useful than the Krishnagar and Berhampur Colleges. And it is but proper that its welfare should be more carefully attended to by the Government.

HINDUSTHAN,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

41. Referring to the award of a monthly graduate scholarship of Rs. 30 to a Musalman student of the Dacca College to enable him to prosecute his studies, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 10th October hopes that the Bihar Government also would provide such scholarships and open the way to higher education of the Biharis.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

42. The *Rangpur Darpan* [Rangpur] of the 7th October has a letter complaining of the ridiculous want of system and forethought which, in the writer's opinion, characterises the selection of text-books for the Sanskrit Title Examinations.

RANGPUR DARPAN,
Oct. 7th, 1912.

43. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October takes exception to the unusual delay in publishing the results of the Madrassa examinations which were held some seven or eight months ago. This delay is causing no end of mischief to the candidates, especially those who went up for the 4th year class examination, as they will have to lose a year. Many of these students want to read in the "Title Class," but cannot do so owing to the delay in the publication of the results of the last examination. And what is worse, they have to pay their school-fees quite as before. We ask the authorities how much longer these boys will be made to suffer such loss and anxiety.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

44. Referring to the Darjeeling water-scarcity conference, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says:—
The water problem in Bengal. In order to supply water to the Gangetic delta, all the silted-up rivers in it must be dredged and canals should

NAYAK,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

be excavated wherever necessary. In the part of the country between the Bhagirathi and the Rupnarayan the water problem should be solved by storing water mainly by means of embankments. As regards Northern Bengal, there is no want of tanks in it, but they require re-excavation. Moreover, the soil of this part of the country being similar in nature to that of Bihar and Oudh, we would suggest the excavation of wells in it. As regards ways and means, the zamindars of the country should be compelled to supply them. Formerly they had faith in religion and used to consider excavation of tanks and so forth as objects of high religious merit. Now, they have forsaken the village, from which they draw their vast incomes, and spend them on motor-cars and articles of luxury in town, which they have no moral right to do. They should be compelled to return to the village and look after its interest. Government, however, must begin the work. The beds of the Chhapkati, Mathabhanga, and Jalangi must be kept open by the Government at its own cost. If, however, Government thinks it necessary to impose a new tax for this purpose, the people will gladly pay it; for an improvement of the condition of these rivers will make vast tracts of waste lands arable, and many villages which are now uninhabitable will be made habitable.

RANGPUR
DIPPRASAR,
Oct. 6th, 1912.

45. The Rangpur Dipprasar [Kakina] of the 6th October writes thus in English:—

There is a very pleasing characteristic of His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government which is distinctly noticeable in the conferences of public men and officials that he brings about for the consideration and settlement of public questions of importance. His Excellency holds a conference in Darjeeling on the 9th instant to consider the question of the supply of pure drinking-water in the rural areas of the Province, and we understand about 10 or 12 non-official Indian gentlemen, who claim to have acquired a sort of special knowledge on the subject by long and close observation and study, have been invited to attend it. From the speeches which His Excellency delivered in various places during his late extensive tour in East and part of North Bengal, it is fully evident that he takes a deep and very sympathetic interest in all that pertains to the health, comfort and well-being of the people committed to his charge, and the question of drinking-water being intimately connected with the public health, it cannot but receive His Excellency's most sympathetic and earnest attention. It is, however, mainly a question of funds, and while demands for improvements and expenditure are daily growing on all sides and becoming more pressing than ever, the resources of the State remain stationary. The *Patriot* advises the use of the road-cess exclusively for the purpose of improving village water-supply. This proposal appears to us to be somewhat akin to robbing Peter to pay Paul. Communications from village to village are just as necessary and important as sanitary measures, and we doubt if the public will tolerate any tampering with the district and village roads. Hence we cannot admit that the suggestion held out by our esteemed contemporary is feasible. Other means must be found. One solution of the difficulty, as suggested by His Excellency, is the thorough cleaning and renovating of the old tanks whenever and wherever possible. And one way to minimise the expense and at the same time produce better results, as it will ensure greater purity of water, would be to dig wells and not tanks. If *pucca* wells were sunk in lieu of tanks, a smaller amount would suffice and there will also be a greater purity of the water. In localities where tanks must be dug, the expense might be met by some amicable arrangement among the three parties concerned, namely, the tenants, the landlords and the District Boards, the tenants giving their labour free, the landlords giving the land free or for a nominal rent, and the District Board supplying a small amount for implements, contingencies, etc. In some parts the landlords are apt to put a high price on their lands even when tenants are willing to dig tanks at their own expense, at least so we are asked to believe by certain sections of the press. If this be true, the landlords are not going the right way to remove a keenly felt want. We are of opinion, however, that asking the landlords to bear the full burden of village water-supply would be equivalent to asking them to pay twice over for the same thing. The question, however, is one which cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of all the three parties concerned.

46. A correspondent of the *Khulnava* [Khulna] of the 12th October complains of the fouling of the Betna river by the steeping of jute in it. There is no tank properly deserving of the name in the vicinity of this river, because the soil is too loose and sandy for the excavation of tanks. Consequently the fouling of the water of the Betna means depriving the people of a large tract of land of their only source of water-supply. The writer says that repeated representations were made to the Chairman of the District Board, but all to no purpose. It is a pity that while the Magistrate of Jessore has prohibited jute-steeping in the Kobadak river, the Magistrate of Khulna does not consider it necessary to do a similar thing with regard to the Betna. Considering the highly insanitary condition of the water of this river, it will not perhaps be long before the villages on its banks are depopulated. Besides, the earth which is heaped over jute in order to keep it immersed in water is gradually causing the river to be silted up, its current not being strong enough to carry it all away. The writer invites the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the matter and prays for a speedy redress of the grievance.

KHULNAVASI,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

47. Referring to the virulent attack of malaria in Delhi, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 10th October is surprised that while 50 lakhs have been spent on temporary buildings, no attention has been paid to improving the health of the place.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

48. In the course of a correspondence published in the *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 11th October, Babu Guruganga Aich Chaudhuri expresses the opinion that the Bengal Tenancy Act is responsible for the high prices and deterioration of the bovine class in Bengal.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Oct. 11th 1912.

The Act has kept the rent of land very low, so that cultivators can easily possess more lands than they can properly cultivate and manage. The rent law should be so amended as to compel all cultivators to pay rent amounting to the value of at least one-sixth of the produce, and to make it punishable for zamindars to realise rents amounting to the value of more than one-third of the produce and to calculate the value of the produce of a land on the standard of the produce of neighbouring lands. Such a law will induce cultivators to keep only such amounts of land as they can manage properly, and surrender all surplus lands. These lands will supply the pasturage of cattle, will be made fertile by their excreta, and also furnish educated men with opportunities to carry on cultivation by scientific methods.

49. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October publishes the first instalment of a correspondence in which the subject of underground rights is discussed as follows:—

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

The judgment of the Privy Council and that of the High Court in two cases have led to a sharp dispute between zamindars and talukdars on the subject of underground rights, a dispute which, if not promptly settled by the Government, will bring on ruinous litigation. Of the above two cases, the one which has been decided by the High Court will most probably go to the Privy Council on appeal. The other, in which the Privy Council upheld the judgment of a Subordinate Judge against that of the High Court, was decided only under the Transfer of Property Act, for the Privy Council refused to discuss the system of Land Law in Bengal in this connection. Now, the points to be considered here are whether the decision of the Privy Council has been in accordance with the law of the land, whether the existing law clearly defines all the rights and privileges which the holder of an immoveable property under a *puttah* is to enjoy, and whether the precedent thus set up by the Privy Council should apply equally to the cases of all sorts of immoveable properties held under *puttahs*. The Land Law consists of three measures, namely, the Transfer of Property Act, the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the Patni Regulation, VII. of 1819. As regards the Transfer of Property Act, sections 108, (O) and 106 definitely say that no *puttahdar* or lease-holder should excavate for the purpose of coal except as otherwise provided. The Bengal Tenancy Act also

gives to lease-holders the right to enjoy and utilise the surface only of lands. As regards Regulation III of 1819, section 11, paragraph 2, clearly says that the rent which the zamindar receives from a *patnidar* "is, in fact, his reserved property in the tenure."

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA.
Oct. 10th, 1912.

50. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th October takes exception to the recent arrest and conviction of a number of persons for trespass into a waiting-room at the Howrah railway station, although it was urged in defence that they had been waiting in the room for trains. All passengers do not come to the station with accurate information about the timing of trains, so that many of them have often to wait in waiting rooms. Moreover, it is the first time that people learn that waiting in a railway waiting-room constitutes the offence of trespass. The sharpness of wit and activity which the police had displayed in this matter are really astonishing. They, however, allow cheats, pickpockets and so forth to roam about freely in the station, porters to realize four times their dues from female and illiterate passengers, and *pahrawallas* to levy a fee of two pice from every *gharriwalla*.

ISLAM RABY,
Sept. 27th, 1912.

51. The *Islam Rabi* [Tangail] of the 27th September refers to the way in which the roadway from Tangail to Mymensingh and Jamalpur lying through the Madhupur jungle has become unsafe for travellers, and suggests that one way of meeting this difficulty will be to build a railway line between Tangail and Mymensingh.

(h)—*General.*

DIKPRAKASH,
Oct. 6th, 1912.

52. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* [Kakina] of the 6th October writes thus in English:—

A summer capital for Bihar. It used to be said of Lord Napier of Magdala that he "thought in lakhs and dreamt in crores." His extravagant ideas were such that the Government of India were always in a state of apprehension lest his recommendations should outrun discretion. We fear that this condition of mind has taken possession of the present Government, not only in India but at Home, and when the historian a century hence sets himself the task of writing of the epoch-making era that followed the transfer of the Imperial capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi, he will be amazed at the wanton extravagance of the Government of that period.

The Government of India have a summer capital at Simla, which is also the summer capital of the Government of the Punjab. The two have shared Simla, and have lived there peacefully and amicably for many years without any administrative inconvenience or loss of dignity. That being so, one would have expected that the ruler of the new province of Bihar and Orissa would have been content to share the summer capital of the Government of the United Provinces or even of Bengal, without experiencing any administrative or social inconvenience. But what do we find instead? It is being seriously considered, not only to provide the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa with a capital on the plains—two capitals, in fact, one at Patna and another at Ranchi—but a separate summer capital at some hill station, all to himself! Could extravagant folly go further than this? Does this not provide a just cause of complaint to the tax-payers?

Now it is merely an accident that there are so many hill stations in India; and it is, to say the least, certainly not prudent to build more than one permanent head-quarters for the Bihar Government, at any rate for the present; for it is ridiculous that each provincial executive head should have a hill station all to himself. Supposing there had been only one hill station in the country, would not that have been used for all the Governors? We know, of course, that the object of going to a hill station is simply to escape the hottest months in the plains. That being so, what is there to prevent the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa from spending three or four months

with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Naini Tal, or even in Darjeeling with the Governor of Bengal? It is surely not necessary for his army of clerks to summer in a hill station! Why cannot they be permanently located at Patna or Ranchi, and only a small camp office taken to the hill station? The telegraph wire can place the head of the Government in touch with his office on the plains, and any records or papers could always be ordered up, as has always been done in the case of the Government of India offices. Therefore, we maintain that further reckless waste of public money should be avoided. Indeed, it would be a wicked waste to spend it on a separate summer capital for Bihar, when the creation of the new province itself has occasioned the needless expenditure of vast sums, which might well have been avoided by distributing the territories between the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam. In these circumstances we consider that one capital is quite enough; and the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff may spend a few months in company with another Lieutenant-Governor or with the Governor of Bengal.

The country is much too poor to maintain duplicate and triplicate capitals for each Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, when pressing and vitally important reforms, such as the separation of judicial and executive functions, village sanitation and water-supply, railway extensions and equipment, prison and police improvements, etc., have to be put off for want of funds. We say necessity first and luxury afterwards; and in this we are sure we have the support of the whole country, and the press of all shades of opinion. But having regard to the changing attitude of the Imperial Government towards the public opinion of the country, we fear very little heed will be given to the voice of just and temperate constitutional protest. However, we here enter our most emphatic protest against the expenditure of public money on a separate summer capital for the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

We ask, is it right to make India bear such a heavy additional burden merely to provide a Lieutenant-Governor with an object of luxury and pleasure?

53. Referring to the present agitation in Bengal for obtaining a right for the graduates of the Calcutta University to elect a member for the Bengal Council, the *Itihad* [Bihar] of the 10th October says that should the privilege

ITIHAD.
Oct. 10th, 1912.

Representative of graduates in Council.

be given to Bengal, it does not follow that the Government of Bihar will grant a similar privilege to the Bihari graduates without their asking for it. Although the graduates in both the provinces come out of the same University, there is a vast difference between them, one being a living and wakeful class, able to feel and speak out; the other, affected by the pernicious climate of the province, looks dumb and sleepy.

54. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 10th October notices a largely attended meeting of Bhumihars at Samastipur on the 29th September under the presidency

TIRHUT SAMACHAR.
Oct. 10th, 1912.

A graduate representative.

of the zamindar of Narhar, at which resolutions expressing regret at the absence of Bhumihar members in the Imperial and Provincial Councils as well as in the District Board and Municipalities were passed. The meeting also expressed regret at the absence of any Bhumihar name on the District or Divisional Durbar list. It was also resolved at the meeting that a deputation led by the Secretary of the Bhumihar Sabha should wait on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in connection with the grievances of the Biharis.

55. Referring to the questions asked in Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi about the allocation of educational grants

ISLAM RAVI.
Oct. 6th, 1912.

Mr. Ghuznavi's questions and Government's replies.

to Moslems in Bengal, the granting of holidays on occasions of Musalman festivities, and the construction of a railroad between Mymensingh and Tangail, the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 4th October expresses dissatisfaction at the replies given by Government.

56. Referring to the rumour that the Government of Bengal intends to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, the *Subarna Banik* [Calcutta] of the 5th October remarks that no amendment of the Act will be worth the name unless it gives real self-government to the city.

SUBARNA BANIK.
Oct. 5th, 1912.

Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 10th October publishes the following letter:—

Lord Carmichael and the people of Sarail.

The people of Sarail have not got justice even at the hands of Lord Carmichael. They have recently been cut to the quick to receive from the Bengal Government the following letter:—

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE BRANCH.

No. 1673 T.—R.

Memorandum.

Darjeeling, the 23rd September 1912.

With reference to his letter dated 3rd September 1912 regarding the memorial of the people of Sarail, in the district of Tippera, protesting against the removal of the Sarail cutcherry of Kumar Kamala Ranjan Ray of Oossimbazar, now under the Court of Wards, from Nij Sarail to Brahmanberia, Babu Kali Nath Ray is informed that after careful consideration Government has come to the conclusion that there are no grounds for interference with the order passed by the Board of Revenue on the subject.

(Sd.) [ILLEGIBLE.]

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TO BABU KALI NATH RAY,

Sarail.

Sarail is now about to be reduced to a wilderness and to be deprived of all its prosperity. Its happiness and peace and hopes and expectations are now going to be all things of the past. So long the people of Sarail and of Tippera had been expecting justice from Lord Carmichael. They are now thrown into grief. They did not expect him to come to a decision like this without a sifting enquiry. They were hoping that the Chief Secretary would come and hold a local enquiry. It is astounding and pitiful that the Bengal Government can find no reasons to oppose this change. Protests against this change have been going on since 1910. At the present moment when a policy of conciliation is in favour as a result of the King-Emperor's visit, nobody expected that Lord Carmichael would thus cruelly reject the piteous appeals of the Sarail public and of the minor proprietors of the Sarail estate. It will deprive Sarail of all its glory and cause serious injury both to Sarail and to the minor proprietors. Nobody could even imagine that merely on the suggestion of an English manager Government would thus encourage an enormous waste of money, regardless of all considerations of profit or loss, convenience or inconvenience. Mr. Halliday now manages the late Raja Asutosh Nath Ray's estate on a salary of Rs. 950 with three Bengali assistants each on Rs. 100 per month. Yet formerly a single Bengali manager on Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 used to manage the whole estate. Does this betoken a scrupulous interest in, and concern for, the welfare of the estate?

The removal of the cutcherry from Sarail would do mischief in the following ways:—

- (1) The majority of the people of Sarail live in the north of Sarail. To come to the new cutcherry they will have to travel from 20 to 40 miles.
- (2) Serious injury will be done to the Sarail School.
- (3) With the cutcherry removed from Sarail, crime will increase in the neighbouring villages.
- (4) The Sub-Registry offices, the dispensary and the big bazar at Sarail are all likely to go, when the cutcherry is removed from here.
- (5) Similarly, once the cutcherry is removed, the business done by the post and telegraph offices is likely to suffer severely.

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda is a tenureholder on this estate. Will he not earn the blessings of the people by stopping this waste? He might have personally enquired as to whether this removal was necessary.

The Sarail public have already conveyed to Lord Carmichael their sense of profound disappointment at the decision arrived at by His Excellency's Government, and are about to make their feelings in the matter known to Lord Hardinge also.

58. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th October questions the correctness of the statement regarding the increase of revenue from excise in Bengal last year as appears from the report of the Bengal Government, for if that be the fact, why is not a prohibitive duty imposed on intoxicants or the number of the shops reduced? The paper asks if what is possible for semi-civilized China is not possible for the civilized Englishmen in the matter.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

The Excise Revenue of Bengal.

59. Referring to the revenue which the Government of Bengal has received from the Excise Department during the last year, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th October says that Government ought carefully to consider whether it should continue to carry on this business of supplying wine to the people for the sake of revenue against the dictates of morality.

NAYAK,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

Ibid.

60. The *Rangpur Dikprakas* [Kakina] of the 6th October writes that after the modification of the partition last winter, Sir Charles Lukis wrote to Colonel Campbell, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals at Dacca at the time, suggesting that as far as possible officers whose homes were in Western Bengal should be transferred to Western Bengal districts. In accordance with this rule, Eastern Bengal men were to be posted to Eastern Bengal districts, Western Bengal to Western Bengal districts and Assamese to Assam districts, as far as possible. Unhappily this order has not been carried out either in the Medical service or in the Postal service. And yet the matter is serious. By this arrangement of keeping men in service at a distance from their homes, village homelife is being destroyed. Will not Government attend to this matter?

RANGPUR DIKPRAKAS
Oct. 6th, 1912.

Postnig of Government officers.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says that the masjid at Amarnagar, on the very spot where Emperor Akbar saw the light, is crumbling into ruins. The Archaeological Department ought to take the repairs of the masjid in hand. A little effort will be sufficient to raise a fund of fifty or sixty thousand rupees for the purpose.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

Masjid on Akbar's birthplace.

62. Referring to the attention paid at the London Exhibition to the silk grown in "Tata's Firm" at Bangalore and the suggestion of Sir Lee-Warner that India should export cocoons to France and Italy for extracting fibre, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th October observes:—

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 13th, 1912.

Silk industry of India.

When England herself has ruined the silk industry of India by imposing heavy duty on its export to Europe, there is no wonder if fibre exports have become scarce in the country. The fibre can certainly improve if the British Government send Indians to Italy and France to learn the work and thus atone for the great wrong she has done to this country.

63. The *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th October draws the attention of the Punjab Hindu Sabha to the necessity of moving the Government to transfer Karachi to the Punjab, to which it legitimately belongs, not only in the interest of the province but of the port itself which may then rise to the importance of Calcutta and Bombay with the help which it is sure to receive from the new Government, now denied to it by the Government of Bombay. The transfer, however, would necessitate further distribution of territories, of which the following at least should be duly considered. Berar should go to Bombay and Orissa to Bengal, to which they are respectively allied. Bihar and Chota Nagpur together should then be raised to a Presidency, having a Governor in Council, for both of them are Hindi-speaking provinces.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 13th, 1912.

Transfer of the Karachi port and other territorial distribution.

III.—LEGISLATION.

64. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th October publishes another article from the pen of Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, in which the writer reiterates his views on the Devadasi question as expressed in a previous issue of the same paper (see Report on Native Papers dated the 12th October 1912).

BANGAVASI,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna on Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill.

According to the pandit it is against the spirit of Hinduism to impose perpetual maidenhood on a girl. He would, therefore, support Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill just as he would support a Bill for suppressing cow-slaughter. He would, however, prefer to see the evils of the Devadasi system removed by social means rather than by an anti-Devadasi legislation. If the Hon'ble mover of the Bill thinks it impossible to legally vest society with power to remove the evil by its own motion, he may at least amend his Bill in such a way as to make it obligatory on all guardians to marry all girls under their care in their own castes and within the marriageable age prescribed in the *Smriti Sastra*. The fixing of the age of 16 as the minimum age at which girls may be dedicated as Devadasis is objected to by the pandit on the ground that it would indirectly support the practice of marrying girls in youth, which is opposed to the *sastra*. In conclusion, the pandit says that he would support any Government measure which would help to strengthen the rule of the *sastra* over the Hindu community, but would oppose any measure which would even partially contradict the *sastra*.

Commenting on the above, the editor says that although he has been convinced by the pandit's arguments of the moral degradation of the Devadasi system, he would oppose any legislation on the subject on the ground that it would prove a fruitful source of oppression in its operation, a point which the pandit has refused to discuss as beyond his province. It behoves the owners of temples and the Hindu public and not the Government to take steps for preventing their religious shrines from being contaminated by immorality.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Oct. 14th, 1912.

65. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th October hopes that Government will duly consider the objection to the proposed Bill for the protection of girls, raised by the Pandit Sabha of Benares.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

66. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th October is glad that Lord, Hardinge has ordered the surplus of the revenue of Bangalore and the Mysore State. Bangalore to be paid to the Government of Mysore—henceforward there will be no doubt about Bangalore forming a part of the Mysore State.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 10th, 1912.

67. Referring to Lord Denham's removing from Sidney to Melbourne, the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th October observes that those who can afford to insult the representative of His Majesty are alone considered to be loyal subjects and well-wishers of the Empire.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Oct. 9th, 1912.

68. The *Tripura Hitaiishi* [Comilla] of the 9th October has contributed, an article under the heading noted in the margin, which may be thus summarised:—

Scientific belief.

Belief is of two kinds, heartfelt and scientific. For example, we profess not to believe in ghosts—a scientific belief—but still believe in them so far that we feel an acute sense of fear when we have to pass a night alone in a haunted house. Civilization requires us to repress our heartfelt beliefs and guide our conduct as far as may be by our scientific beliefs. In the opinion of the Judicial Committee, the Jamalpur incidents are all regular and lawful; so our scientific belief in regard to this case is that everything concerning it was false and only Brajendra Babu's harassments were true. Similarly as regards the Midnapore case, the Appellate Bench has held that Mr. K. B. Dutt was an arch-plotter, who brought Mr. Weston and the police officers into trouble. Again, the recently published papers about the Hoti Mardan case afford sufficient grounds for the scientific beliefs that the Khan was well treated in prison and that the Rawalpindi police acted most nobly and bravely in rescuing two virtuous girls from his demoniac clutches. These are inferences you will not appreciate, unless you know well what scientific belief is like. This scientific belief is a thing which is strong in our hearts, specially when it is to our convenience to resort to it. For example, I may have a heartfelt belief that Ram is a rascal, but if he is a man of position I may extol him in public as a most virtuous gentleman. Here my scientific belief gets the better of my heartfelt belief, to my resultant benefit, socially speaking. In politics, too, it is the same. Our rulers set us fine examples in this matter. They always regulate their conduct by their scientific beliefs.

69. In the course of a long article, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 3rd Octo-

JYOTI.
Oct. 3rd, 1912.

The causes of oppression of
Indians by Europeans.

ber discusses the causes of the frequent outrages on Indians by Europeans. The writer holds that the causes mainly responsible for outrages on Indians by foreigners are the physical weakness, cowardice, want of self-respect and spirit of sycophancy of the Indians themselves. Foreigners professing alien religions can never be expected to regard such a people with much respect and to behave with them as with equals. Europeans coming out to India are at first astonished by the flatteries which are showered on them on all sides, but gradually they begin to think that they have a right to such flatteries, and consider it highly impertinent on the part of any Indian not to exhibit base sycophancy on meeting them. The first thing which the Indians require is physical strength, for moral cowardice is an inevitable consequence of physical weakness.

70. Referring to the question of the reform of the High Courts dis-

VIJAYAVARTA,
Sept. 20th, 1912.

Indians as Sessions Judges.

ussed by Sir Henry Prinsep in a recent issue of the "Nineteenth Century and After," the *Visvavarta* [Dacca] of the 20th September writes that reform is needed in the sessions courts also. The easiest plan would be to replace existing Civilian Judges by selected Sub-Judges, or perhaps by picked pleaders from the mufassal Bar. There can be no doubt that Indians can fill this post successfully, and it is to be hoped that the Islington Commission will consider this suggestion favourably.

71. Seeing that the Maharaja of Darbhanga has been able to settle the

DAILY BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 11th, 1912.

Hindu-Muhammadian dispute.

Hindu-Musalman dispute at Forbesganj Purnea) the *Daily Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th October says that the Maharaja's words had so much influence on both the communities because of his holding a high office under Government. Besides, it is possible only for an Indian to settle a difficult question so nicely after giving a brief hearing to either party. The case affords an important argument in favour of appointing Indians to high offices of State.

72. The *Alhikal* [Calcutta] of the 9th October writes :—

ALHILAL,
Oct. 9th, 1912.

The Indian Musalmans.

Now that the Musalmans have awakened from their sleep, the question arises as to how they are to proceed in doing their work in order to avoid stumbling. The time has now come for them to find some one who would lead them on a right path. Such a leader can be no other than their holy *Qoran*.

First of all the Muhammadans should consider what this new change in them is meant for and how they are to benefit by it. If they are going to leave their old policy only because they are disgusted with the Government on account of the modification of the partition of Bengal and the University question, or if this change has made them anxious to follow the liberal-minded Hindus and raise a cry for politics, they must bear in mind that it will do no good to them. In that case they had better stick to the disgraceful life they were leading. Their failure up to this time was mainly due to the fact that they not only did not follow their holy *Qoran*, but even forgot its existence altogether. No doubt the modification and the University questions have been a serious warning to them, and if they do not take a lesson even now, they would be acting just like quadrupeds. Their future policy should not be based on something ephemeral, but on a firm and lasting belief independent of any outside help. Supposing the Government, having modified the partition again divides Bengal into any number of parts and the Secretary of State announces that the University will henceforth be called Moslem instead of Aligarh University, will the policy of the Muhammadans have to undergo another change then? If so, it will go to show that the Muhammadans have got no thinking powers, aim, or policy of their own, but they always change their course with the changing policy of the Government. In other words, if it is found favourably inclined towards them, they are ready to yield to it, otherwise grumble or complain.

Now the question is whether they have got anything with them to rely on. It is to be regretted that even those that showed a spirit of independence before the modification and a policy of demanding privileges have got no separate view of their own, but only imitate the Hindus in political matters, and they think that their best progress depends on their learning how to follow the footsteps of the Hindus. It is true that for the present they can have a good lesson from the politics of the Hindus, and it was their mistake not to realize this fact so long; but at the same time they should know that their

imitating the Hindus would mean religious death for the followers of the holy *Qoran*. Nothing can be more disgraceful for Islam than the necessity for its followers to go to others for a lesson of human liberty and well-being of the country.

Addressing the Musalmans in general, their holy *Qoran* says that if they fear God and become pious, they shall have a special distinction for themselves in the whole world. Such being the words of God, it is but shameful for them to look to others for help instead of being themselves an example for others in every branch of daily life. It is much more to be regretted that their leaders consider it their main duty to put strange ideals before them; for instance, if the Musalmans want civilization they are told to learn it from Europe, and if they seek political liberty, to go abegging for it to their neighbours, as if the unfortunate Musalmans have got nothing with themselves to rely on. Such Musalman missionaries as go on preaching religion and Islam without having a perfect knowledge of the same are unable to do any good, since no difference is then left between a Christian guide and a Musalman leader.

The very ignorance of the Musalmans of the beauties of Islam has been the real cause of their destruction. God is their best ideal, and it is His wish that the Musalmans should follow Him, but they look to others as their guide and take pride in imitating the Christians. This neglect of the teachings of the *Qoran* brings them nearer to darkness the more they advance towards any reform.

If the Musalmans can at all gain life, they can do so only by being sincere Musalmans and not Hindus or Christians. They should follow the path that knows no turning. They should not take the tendency of the Government for the time being for their guide, i.e., not to charge their policy with that of the Government. Any question about the division of Bengal or affiliation should not form the basis of their policy, but that a modification of the partition of their hearts and the joining of the broken links of their relation to God should provide a permanent and unchanging policy to them.

NAYAK,
Oct. 9th, 1912.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th October, referring to the outbreak of war in the Balkans, writes:—

Hindus and Moslems.

This war will decide whether the Turks will retain their dominion in Europe or not. If Turkey wins, then her territories in Europe will continue in her possession. If she loses, not only will European Turkey be lost, but her territories in Asia also will pass completely under the thumb of Germany and Russia. In that case there will no longer be left any really independent Moslem Power on earth. The Sultan of Turkey is now revered by Moslems all over the world as their Caliph. When the Emperors of Delhi were in the hey-day of their power, Indian Moslems did not show much great reverence to the Sultan. Let that pass, however. The British Government, by the force of circumstances, may be led to take up an attitude of enmity to the Sultan. What then are Moslems to do in the present case? In India both Hindus and Moslems are fatalists, busy with thoughts of the next world. The Turks will suffer what they are fated to suffer. But the present opportunity should be utilized to compose the quarrels and strife between Hindus and Musalmans. There are serious difficulties in the way; many bitter memories are to be wiped out by the Hindus. Nevertheless, it should be recognized that the time has now come for Hindus and Moslems to unite. After all, political conduct cannot be judged by the standards of ethics applied to the acts of an individual. No one will ever be a great king if he is an inoffensive man of piety. Moslems have now got from Government almost all that they can get from Government. It is now time for them to combine with the Hindus and promote the welfare of their own community and society. The useless talk of politics should now cease. Without unity between Hindu and Musalman, the financial and material improvement of the country will be impossible.

BASUMATI,
Oct. 12th, 1912.

74. At the conclusion of a long article on the danger of Pan-Islamism and Professor Vambéry's letter on the subject, the

Pan-Islamism.

Basumati [Calcutta] of the 12th October says that the remedy lies in the hands of the Government itself. So far as the Bengali Musalmans are concerned, they will never give any trouble so long as they receive good government from their rulers. Pan-Islamism is a noble fruit of English education among the Musalmans. If good government prevails in the country and the people are satisfied, why should the Government be

afraid of it? Professor Vambéry's statements about the origin of Pan-Islamism are perfectly correct. When, therefore, the disease has been detected, its remedy will soon be found out. It is hoped that the authorities will not allow themselves to be led astray by alarmists in the matter.

75. Referring to the presence of Native Chiefs at Delhi on the occasion of the Viceroy's public entry into the town, the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 10th October points out the enormous expenses incurred by them at the time of the last Durbar, and desires that the Government of India will consider the question of their spending money again, although the Chiefs will not spare anything to do what would be fit for their dignity.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR.
Oct. 10th, 1912.

Native Chiefs and the Viceroy's public entry into Delhi.

76. The weekly *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th October contains the following caricatures:—

BHARAT MITRA.
Oct. 14th, 1912.

(1) The President elect of the next Indian National Congress is represented as being pushed on by his supporters and back by the Beharis, who do not want him, with the letter-press, "The Convention Congress."

(2) The cotton-gambling is represented as a demon with a knife in one of his hands, ready to devour a man (Calcutta). The letter-press is as follows:—

Calcutta: This demon is ready to devour me alive. Help, Government! He is thrusting a knife into my heart. The police say nothing. Will no one now listen to my cry?

Cotton-gambling: Thou, mean fellow! I shall devour thee before anyone comes to thy aid. Blessed be the High Court.

(3) Persia is represented by a man under a tree between a bear and a lion ready to attack him. The tree has a honeycomb on the side of the bear. The following is the letter-press:—

Persia: O God! Wilt thou not help me?

77. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th October publishes a notice which *Rakhi Bandhan* notification. may be thus translated:—

NAYAK.
Oct. 12th, 1912.

Rakhi Bandhan.

Divided Bengal has been re-united.

The 30th of *Aswin* is come. On that day everybody should surrender himself to God and pray for the blessings of Him, Who is the King of Kings, the Saviour of fallen nations, for the welfare of our native land. People will meet in the towns and villages and tie *rakhis* and devote each his own strength and money to the use and production of *swadeshi* things.

We make known hereby our deep sympathy with those Bengalis who, on this joyous day of reunion, remain outside the Government of Bengal.

SURENDRANATH BANERJI.

URIYA PAPERS.

78. The *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 5th October reports that a meeting of the Prajapatinidhi Sabha, attended by nearly 700 representative tenants of Orissa, was held on the 29th September last at the Kanika Rajbati in the town of Cuttack. Resolutions were unanimously adopted at this meeting to the effect that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa be moved for empowering the Sabha to elect a member on behalf of the raiyats of Orissa for the representation and protection of their interests in the Provincial Legislative Council.

UTKAL DIPIKA.
Oct. 5th, 1912.

A meeting of the Prajapatinidhi Sabha.

79. Referring to the secret submission of a memorial to the Government of India for the retransfer of Orissa to Bengal, the *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 5th October writes that nothing is as yet known as to who are the leaders of the signatories. The treatment it will receive at the hands of Government is still to be watched with interest. Is such

UTKAL DIPIKA.
Oct. 5th, 1912.

secret submission of a memorial by a few men productive of the same good effect as that which is produced by a public movement? Orissa wants unification of all the Uriya-speaking tracts under one administration and the location of its provincial capital somewhere in Orissa. So long as this is not done, separation of Orissa from Bengal, which is nearer than Bihar, is no doubt a grievance. This, as the paper observes, is the sum and substance of the memorial in question.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 5th, 1912.

80. Commenting on the Government Resolution on the Co-operative Credit Societies of the Central Provinces for the year ending the 30th March last, the *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 5th October observes that it is a happy sign that both the number of their members and their working capital have much increased since the preceding year, but it is a noticeable feature that for want of educated men the records of the societies are not properly kept. As this is due to want of popular education, the paper takes this opportunity to urge on Government the necessity of introducing compulsory primary education into this country, and hopes that Government will soon make provision for imparting education in every village; for without the spread of education the attempt of Government for bettering the condition of the people will not be crowned with success.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 5th, 1912.

81. A correspondent of the *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 5th October writes to say that, although other people are challenged for using bicycles without lights, the police officers themselves, who do the same, are allowed to go unmolested by the beat constables. The writer requests that the higher authorities concerned should keep a keen eye on this matter, so that this offence may not be committed in future.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th October 1912.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 19th October 1912.

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CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

ANALYSIS OF THE

Week ending Sunday, 15th October 1951

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreah Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Musalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500
12	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Pryu Nath Sen	...
13	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

PART II OF THE WEEKLY REPORT.

Additions to, and alterations in, the List of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st June 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
New	"Worlds Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakraborty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 23 years.	100 copies.
Do.	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES AND INDUSTRIES BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Name of Enterprise		Value of Property		Date of Acquisition	
1	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
2	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
3	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
4	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
5	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
6	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
7	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
8	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
9	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
10	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
11	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
12	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
13	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
14	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900

Name of Enterprise		Value of Property		Date of Acquisition	
15	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
16	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
17	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
18	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
19	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900
20	Indian Reservation	1000	1900	1900	1900

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1681. Referring to the war in Tripoli and the situation in Persia, the

The Balkans.

Mussalman remarks that in taking mean advantage of the internal as well as the external troubles of the Ottoman Empire the Balkan States, apparently at the connivance of the European Powers, have declared a war against Turkey. The journal refuses to believe that the war could not be averted if the European concert sincerely tried to prevent it. The contest is, to all appearances, not between Turkey and the Balkan States, but between Islam and Christianity. An Islamic Power in Europe is an eyesore to the Christian nations of that continent, and accordingly they are determined to dismember the Empire and humiliate it in every possible way. The demand for autonomy on the part of Macedonia has been made not for the satisfaction of the legitimate political aspirations of the Christian people of that province, but of a desire not to acknowledge the suzerainty of a Mussalman Power. Turkey has established constitutional government, and if she was only allowed time she would have inaugurated reforms in the vilayets, which would have satisfied the legitimate aspirations of the peoples concerned, but, apparently, that is not to be. The conspiracy is for the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, and nothing short of this would satiate the thirst of Christian Europe. A mass meeting that was held in Calcutta on Sunday last and the enthusiasm and earnestness that characterized its proceedings are emblematic of the fact that Mussalmans, wherever they are, are united by a strong tie of religious fraternity, and if they are injured in one country, their brethren in others are sympathetically injured. The situation in Persia and the atrocities perpetrated by Russia in the northern part of the country, though not with the consent but at the connivance of the British Foreign Office, which were the subjects of a resolution, were discussed in a manner that clearly indicated the depth of feeling and the intensity of the indignation of the Mussalmans of this country, specially of Bengal, who are generally looked upon as lifeless beings.

MUSSALMAN,
11th Oct., 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1682. Writing at length on the case in which Mr. Bonham-Carter, officiat-

The Cherat shooting case.

ing Cantonment Magistrate of Cherat, was put on his trial before the Lahore Chief Court on a charge of causing the death of a *bhisti*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it was just possible of course that the jurors or the Judge disposed of the case each according to his own honest conviction and light of justice. All the same, the ugly fact remains, which cannot be blinked away by any considerations, that this case will deepen the public impression in India that in trials between Europeans and Indians, the latter do not as a rule get justice. As a great English jurist has said, it is not enough that justice should be done, but that it should be dispensed so that the parties and the public should feel that justice has been done. The paper in conclusion appeals to the higher authorities to send for the records of the case and see if justice has been done, and also appeals to them to seriously consider whether an officer like Mr. Bonham-Carter, who displays such undignified tactlessness and overzeal in dealing with a simple affair, and who, while firing his gun in the midst of a crowd, is not able to know whom he mortally hits thereby, is any longer fit to be entrusted with the dignity and responsibility of a Magistrateship.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Oct. 1912

1683. It will be seen, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Public

Trailokya Nath Chakrabarti.

Prosecutor, Dacca, has been obliged to withdraw the case against Trailokya Nath Chakrabarti under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, as the prosecution could not bring forward any evidence to prove his guilt. And it goes without saying that the unfortunate gentleman swells the already long list of the victims of the *agu lath picchu bat* policy. He was at first arrested on suspicion of being the

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1912.

murderer of Head Constable Rotilal Ray, of Dacca, on the expectation that evidence would be forthcoming to sustain the charge. But when it was found that no such evidence was forthcoming he was pounced upon and sought to be pinned down by that terrible and elastic engine of oppression, section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. But it is now seen that even that charge is as unsustainable as the previous one and he is thus discharged. Now, who is to compensate Trailokya Nath for all the unmerited harassment, expense, and prosecution he had to undergo so long? Those who brought it all about will not even move their little fingers in this direction, even though he has been twice practically declared innocent. On the other hand, it would be by no means surprising to learn if, for the "offence" of such abortive prosecutions (rather persecutions) having been once started against him, he continues to be subjected to all those domiciliary visits and other kindly marks of attention of the police which have made the lives of so many innocent subjects of His Majesty miserable.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1912.

1684. Referring to the case of the District Magistrates Messrs. Lyall and Hammond, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has no doubt their Lordships' unsparing exposure of the illegalities and improprieties involved in the case will have a salutary lesson on those overzealous executive officers who allow their excessive administrative zeal to cast to the winds all sense of justice and fair play, nay feelings of humanity even. But there are certain points involved in the case which are not touched upon by their Lordships, but which deserve comment in the interests of the public.

In the first place, was it very seemly or dignified on the part of the District Magistrates Messrs. Lyall and Hammond to go back with their affidavits unsworn and unpublished to the world? Did it not occur to these gentlemen that such conduct on their part practically leaves uncontradicted and unrefuted all the serious charges levelled at them by the defence? In fact, if a spade must be called a spade, it was their clear duty, no less in their own interests than in those of the public, to avail themselves of the straightforward course that was open to them of clearing themselves of the aspersions made against them. Would the public be blameable, if, after this, they draw their own inferences of the truth or otherwise of those allegations and look upon the movements of these officers with suspicion and misgiving? Will it not, again, tend to confirm the impression that they adopted this strange procedure to avert the still uglier disclosure of their methods as a result of the defence Counsel's cross-examination? The journal leaves Messrs. Lyall and Hammond themselves to answer these queries.

In the next place, after the startling revelation furnished by this case of high-handed and unwarrantable executive interference with the management of their own estates by mufassil zamindars, it is certainly the duty of the Government to take rigorous measures for putting a stop to such rank abuse of authority. A circular should be issued to all district and subdivisional officers to leave the zamindars of their respective jurisdictions absolutely unfettered in dealing with their own properties. If they commit offences punishable under the law, let them by all means be dealt with according to law. But pray do not deprive them of the primordial, elementary and natural right of every human being to deal with his own property as he likes. The paper strongly appeals to Sir Charles Bayley to bestow his personal attention on this growing scandal in the administration of his province.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th Oct. 1912.

1685. After several adjournments, remarks the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Mr. Swinhoe, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, passed judgment in the case of Emperor *versus* Schmidt on Wednesday and sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment. What then followed in court was extraordinary. While the people of Mr. Schmidt ran to the High Court to obtain a bail for the convict, Mr. Schmidt was not removed to the lock-up, but was allowed to sit in court along with his wife. It may be remembered how this very Magistrate, a few days before, had refused to grant 5 seconds' time to Maulvi Liyaqat Husain to enable him to pay the fine inflicted on him, the result being that he was detained in the lock-up for 2 days for his failure to pay it. But see how differently did he treat the prisoner Schmidt sentenced to imprisonment. If,

Mr. Schmidt.

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after this, people say that in Mr. Swinhoe's court there is one practice for Indians and another for Europeans they will certainly not be to blame. For the difference as to the merits of the respective cases against the accused does not explain the differential treatment accorded to them. Indeed, if that were the test, the treatment ought to have been reversed. So that one has to seek the explanation of the psychology of this differential treatment elsewhere. Is it, then, not due to the fact that the Maulvi had a darker skin than Mr. Schmidt?

(c)—Jails.

1686. The *Bengalee* remarks that the treatment of political prisoners in the Bihar jails at present compares favourably with that in the Bengal jails, where the state of

Political prisoners.

things continues unaltered and the instructions of the Government of India have not so far been carried out, at any rate in their spirit. There are two political prisoners in the Alipur jail. They are, indeed, given light work, but are confined in their cells night and day, without any exercise. The food they get is bad—half rice, half *dhan*. One of the political prisoners, Sishirkumar Ghosh, was recently seriously ill and has now been transferred to the Bhagalpur Jail. Most of the prisoners are broken in health and have lost their eyesight at night. The paper invites the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency Lord Carmichael to this matter, and earnestly hopes the Local as well as the Supreme Government will see their way to direct a sort of differential treatment to be accorded to political prisoners. Say what some mischievous people may, political offence is a much less serious thing in India, both in its scope and in its probable effect, than political offence in most other countries, and is scarcely more serious than it is in England. The great body of the people are strictly law-abiding, and they would much rather suffer a hundred wrongs than do a single wrong themselves. Sufferance is indeed the badge of all their tribe. Among such a people, no opinion or cult, however unpopular it may be with the authorities for the time being, has the least chance of assuming a really dangerous character. Our own conviction is that the Government attached a good deal more importance to the handful of conspirators than they deserved, and so far as the men who have been punished for their opinions are concerned, the interests of progress as well as good government demand that these men should be treated with the utmost humanity. If the opinions they preached are regarded as dangerous, it is enough to detain them. But on no account should they be treated as common malefactors.

BENGALUR,
15th Oct. 1912.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1687. It is really amusing, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to see how, in connection with the village water-supply, some of our own countrymen have been hypnotised by

Rural water-supply.

the cry raised in several uninformed and interested Anglo-Indian quarters about the so-called lack of sanitary knowledge and uncleanly habits of our villagers. Indeed, some of our Indian contemporaries, who certainly ought to know better, say or pretend to say with all seriousness that what is wanted to remove the water difficulty is the education of the villagers in sanitary and hygienic laws. Yes, let the villagers carry in one hand volumes on sanitary and hygienic science and, with the other, draw the stagnant and noisome water of the veritable cesspools for drinking, and then they will certainly develop into perfect patterns of healthy human beings!

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
15th Oct. 1912.

(h)—General.

1688. The *Bengalee* understands that it is now proposed to connect all the subdivisions of Mymensingh with its head-quarters, by a network of railways, as an experimental measure for facilitating difficulties of administration, without giving effect to the proposed partition. The proposal for a

Proposed partition of Mymensingh.

BENGALUR,
14th Oct. 1912.

division of the district had thrown the people into the vortex of another anti-partition agitation. In the addresses of welcome presented to Lord Carmichael, during His Excellency's recent visit to Mymensingh, and through the press and their accredited spokesmen, the people of Mymensingh expressed, in no equivocal terms, their strong disapproval of the partition scheme and submitted to His Excellency that what was wanted to ensure the efficient administration of the district was adequate provision for railway communication in the interior. And if this information is correct, it bears eloquent testimony to His Excellency's regard for public opinion. The present proposal will set the agitation at rest and allay the discontent that has been brewing in the minds of the people. The experiment will doubtless prove effective and conclusively demonstrate that partition is not always the royal road to efficient administration.

BENGALER,
14th Oct. 1912.

1689. Referring to the comprehensive course of legislation decided upon by the Government to stop cotton-gambling, the *Bengalee* writes:—"We await the details of the

Cotton-gambling.

measure, but we desire to assure the Government of the unstinted support of public opinion in any serious attempt to stop cotton-gambling and cognate evils. We regret to have to say that cotton-gambling has spread among the students, and that even the ladies of the zenana have taken to it. They employ intermediaries to carry on the gambling, and thus incur the double risk of being defrauded. Gambling is a wretched thing, a form of unhealthy excitement which, apart from its ruinous consequences, has a disastrous effect upon the character. With the growth of education, the Bengali community has been singularly free from it; and it would be a matter of deep regret if any class of the student community were to be carried away by it. We hope the students will create a body of opinion amongst them against it. For, after all, the public opinion of a community is often a stronger safeguard than even legislation. Legislation derives its support from public opinion. Without it legislation is impotent to check any social evil. We hope the students will take prompt and immediate action, create a strong body of opinion among them, and thus put a stop to the growth of this evil in their midst."

III.—LEGISLATION.

TELEGRAPH,
12th Oct. 1912.

1690. The *Telegraph* writes:—"We find that the territorially large and educationally advanced presidency of Bengal is to have only four members in the Imperial Council.

Imperial Legislative Council.

This, in itself, hardly satisfies the ambition of the most advanced and enlightened race among His Majesty's Indian subjects. But this is not all. We find the zamindars are to return two members, the Muhammadans either two or one, and the Chamber of Commerce one. Not only the educated community, but the masses of the population will thus have no representative on the Imperial Council. We cannot conceive of a greater disappointment for the people of Bengal, we mean the Hindus. How can any institution be called in any way representative, when two-thirds of the population go unrepresented? The educationally inferior, less advanced, and less influential Muhammadans will have one if not two representatives, but the enlightened, public-spirited, influential Hindu majority will have none! We do not understand how the Government of India can call this fair and just distribution of seats. The landholders are to send up two members, both or one of whom may well be Muhammadan. Thus, look it from whatever standpoint we may, the conviction is irresistible that the Hindu population of Bengal has been thrown into the cold shade of neglect and been deprived of all chances of representing their wants and grievances, their aims and aspirations. Even if the zamindari members happen to be Hindus, their interests must always be opposed to the masses of the people. We must not also forget that the only party on whom the people can rely for the safeguarding of their interests are the educated Hindus. . . . We hope the stoutest opposition would be offered to this deprivation of the majority of a coveted right and privilege of which so much has been sought to be made by the authorities. It is not an advance but a retrogression that we are confronted with; and all sections of the community should, therefore, protest against the evident desire of keeping out independent and public-spirited representatives from the Supreme Council."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1691. Referring to the approaching 16th of October, the Partition Day of

Partition Day—16th October.

Bengal, the *Bengalee* writes:—"Let the dark memories of the Partition Day be forgotten, but let the sense of brotherhood endure, and with it the firm determination that the *swadeshi* movement shall prosper. *Swadeshi* was our companion in our dark days,—our solace, our comforter. It is the instrument of national regeneration. Let us swear strong fealty to it. But there is no rose without its thorns. On the 16th of October we cannot forget the lot of those millions of our Bengali brothers who have been separated from us under the new administrative arrangement. They were with us but they have now been taken away from us. To them it is a grievous misfortune that they should be so separated. We offer them our heartfelt sympathy and desire to assure them of our firm determination to help them in their efforts to be reunited to Bengal. The pledged word of the Government, contained in a solemn despatch, is in favour of such reunion. But Governments are slow to move and we have to move them. It will depend upon them and upon ourselves whether and when the pledge is to be redeemed. If we allow the Government to sleep over it, it will never be redeemed. Let us be watchful, alert, vigorous, and ceaseless in action, and sooner or later, sooner rather than later, the pledge will be redeemed and the Bengali-speaking population in the fringe-area will be reunited to Bengal.

BENGALIAN,
15th Oct. 1912.

1692. The *Hindoo Patriot*, in remarking that its contemporary the

Ibid.

Bengalee is apparently not satisfied with the mischief which has already been done by the agitation against the so-called partition of Bengal, states that it would be politically most unsatisfactory to have the jurisdictions of Local Governments regulated by the language or the dialect. The Bengali-speaking population is spread throughout India, and it would be utterly impracticable even to conceive of a plan of local government by reference to dialect only. Therefore, the journal reprobates the idea of a division of the Indian Empire, according to dialectic variations.

HINDOO PATRIOT
16th Oct. 1912.

"The *Bengalee* has no answer to give to these arguments, but is bent upon preaching the idea of concentrating the Bengali-speaking people and thereby separating the eastern portion of India from the rest of the peninsula. It is a sentiment which has no foundation in reason. At all events, the *rationale* is difficult to catch. Our contemporary has never given reasons for his cry. It cried with some of the agitators against the partition of Bengal and has been partially successful, but it has eyes to see and ears to hear. Our contemporary seems to think that he is always speaking on behalf of his 'own people,' whereas he represents the thoughts of a very few agitators. If he had gauged the feeling in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal, he would have perceived that he was trying to create a sentiment which does not and ought not to exist."

J. S. WILSON,

Special Assistant.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 19th October 1912.

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